

Reagan Aides Are Confident Of Foreign Policy in Campaign

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Faced by growing Democratic attacks on the Reagan administration's foreign policy record, administration officials say they are in a good position to face an election-year onslaught, both of catastrophes and surprises.

They acknowledge the volatility of foreign policy issues in the campaign and President Ronald Reagan's vulnerability in foreign policy, particularly regarding the Marines' presence in Lebanon.

Nevertheless, they believe it is unlikely that he will look for losing ground to the Democrats, despite the risks of further casualties. They are convinced that he will continue to back the Salvadoran government, with all the ques-

tions about its survivability and human rights. And they do not foresee Mr. Reagan making major concessions to break the deadlock in arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

This was the consensus of a NEWS ANALYSIS

range of White House, Defense and State Department officials interviewed in recent weeks. They are seeking to foster achievements that would reflect well on Mr. Reagan, but they argue that as matters stand, he can hold his own.

To the officials and to Mr. Reagan's political advisers, he is making simple, straightforward points about standing up to communism and terrorism while seeking peace and that will ultimately go down

better with the public than the complicated arguments Democrats will have to make to show where he went wrong.

The officials and advisers also say Democrats, by backing the positions of the president's bipartisan commissions on strategic forces and Central America, have given Mr. Reagan powerful ammunition.

However, some political advisers in and out of government fear the political effects of Americans being threatened and killed and they want the Marines out of Lebanon by April or June. They say that, so far, Mr. Reagan has shut every door that they and their allies in the Pentagon, often opposed by the State Department, have tried to open for him.

"There is no area of presidential performance where public opinion changes as rapidly and dramatically as foreign policy," said Richard Wirthlin, the president's pollster. "My biggest worry is what the seeds of the present may hold for the future. We are walking through a minefield."

One of Mr. Reagan's closest political advisers added: "There has to be some kind of disengagement in Lebanon. Of all things, that could potentially tumble or at least badly bruise the president."

Seven of the eight major candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination clearly agree with this, judging by their unanimity in Tuesday's debate at Harvard University. They all called for withdrawing the Marines. These candidates also seem to be beating the public would be drawn more to their theme of peace and negotiations than to Mr. Reagan's appeal to patriotism and military power.

Senior State Department officials who owe their jobs to Mr. Reagan are concerned about this, too, and they acknowledge that they are waiting for the campaign to provide them with the opportunity to break the negotiating deadlock with the Russians in the strategic arms reductions talks. If Mr. Reagan starts slipping in the polls, they say they will jump in with a new proposal and expect to be backed by political advisers such as Mr. Wirthlin and Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of the White House staff.

The idea is to offer some modifications of the treaty on limitation of strategic arms signed by President Jimmy Carter but not approved by the Senate. But they know this approach would mean an open struggle with top Pentagon civilians and a direct challenge to Mr. Reagan's opposition to the treaty.

Still, this seems to be an administration less divided over foreign affairs than the Johnson and Nixon administrations were over Vietnam, the Ford administration over détente with the Soviet Union, and the Carter administration over many issues.

Most of the policy battles have been fought and settled, whatever might happen on Lebanon and arms control. The high-level blood-letting that dominated headlines for three years has dissipated as the most prominent duels, such as former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and William P. Clark, the national security adviser, have left the scene. The Democrats are finding it harder now to charge the administration with disarray.

The administration, however, does not present a picture of serenity. Officials are aware that the public opinion polls are showing rising concern with foreign policy. The latest New York Times-CBS News Poll showed significant senti-

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Moscow Accuses U.S. Of Aggravating Ties

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party accused Washington Friday of "deliberately aggravating" relations with Moscow and launching the "dirtiest acts of provocation."

The charges were made by the party's Central Committee in a statement released by Tass news agency. It summarized Soviet foreign policy in advance of the March elections for the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament.

The statement, addressed to the public, said: "The Washington administration is deliberately aggravating relations with the Soviet Union and resorting to the dirtiest acts of provocation against socialist countries."

"It foiled the talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe," the summary of the statement issued by Tass contained no new foreign policy positions, but did paint a black picture of Soviet-American relations and increasing world tension.

This has been the line of all domestic propaganda and media statements since relations plunged their lowest point in several years in September, when the Russians downed a South Korean jet with 269 people on board. Relations worsened with the Soviet Union on Nov. 23 from the General talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The deployment of "Pershing" cruise missiles at the threshold of our home constitutes a direct threat to the security of the S.S.R. and the entire socialist community," the statement said. The deployment was "a step that is extremely hostile to the cause of peace," it added.

"It is an obvious attempt of the United States and its NATO allies to tip in their favor the military balance in Europe and on a global scale. But this will never happen," the Central Committee declared.

Similar statements in recent months have been accompanied by appeals to Soviet patriotism and ass on the need to defend the homeland.

The Central Committee document said that the Soviet people unanimously supported President Yuri V. Andropov's recent remarks on foreign policy and the need for retaliation for deployment new U.S. missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Moscow has since indicated that

it is deploying missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

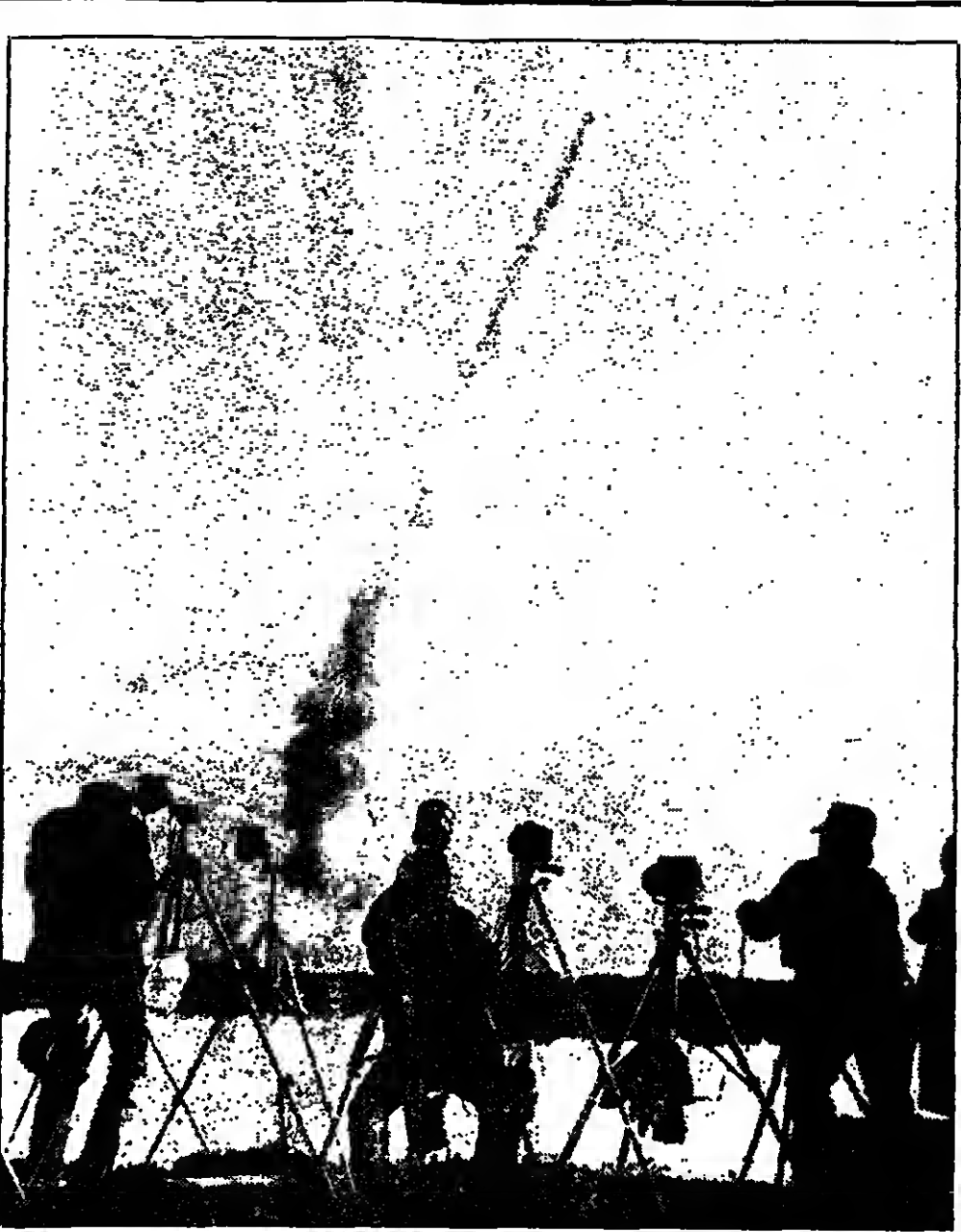
Although the Central Committee document took a pessimistic view of world tension, it did say the situation "should not be over-dramatized."

This was followed by a declaration that "the Soviet people have strong nerves, we have strength and resources to uphold the interests of the U.S.S.R. and its friends and allies."

■ Soviet Refuses U.S. Flight

For the second time in two weeks, Soviet officials have denied the U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman, permission to fly into Moscow aboard a U.S. government jet, United Press International reported from Moscow Friday.

Mr. Hartman, who was scheduled to return to Moscow from Switzerland Saturday, planned instead to take a commercial flight, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. The United States and the Soviet Union signed an agreement in 1982 allowing at least six special flights a year between Moscow and Washington for each government.



Photographers follow the space shuttle's flight as it lifts off at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

10th U.S. Shuttle Mission Is Launched

Astronauts to Walk in Space With Jet-Powered Backpacks

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Five astronauts were launched into space Friday aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger for a nine-day mission that is expected to be the riskiest of the 10 shuttle missions so far.

Vance D. Brand, Commander Robert L. Gibson, Captain Bruce McCandless 2d, Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Stewart and Dr. Ronald E. McNair were launched from the Kennedy Space Center at 8 A.M. into an orbit 190 miles (300 kilometers) above Earth. They were to circle Earth every 90 minutes.

The crew deployed a communications satellite for Western Union Corp. later in the day, and it is to launch an almost identical satellite for Indonesia on Saturday. Next week, two of the astronauts will attempt to fly on their own through space with jet-powered backpacks.

The "Buck Rogers" backpack flights will take place twice, Tuesday and Thursday. Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart will be pioneers, the first men ever to move about in space without lifelines connecting them to the mother ship.

Lift-off occurred on time as the shuttle roared into clear Florida skies, trailing flames at least 600 feet (180 meters) long.

"The launch just went great," Gary Coen, a flight director, said later at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, from which the flight is being directed. "Everything we've done so far has been right on time, and the performance of the machine has been almost perfect."

The astronauts will also chase a huge inflatable balloon around Earth to practice maneuvers that the next shuttle crew will perform. To come in contact with a satellite called the Solar Maximum Observatory. The observatory was put into orbit almost four years ago.

Two astronauts on the next shuttle flight will try to retrieve it and bring it back into the shuttle's cargo bay to make repairs on two of its components in an unprecedented attempt to return a damaged satellite to service.

On this mission, Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart will rehearse the maneuvers that the next crew will perform, wearing jet-powered backpacks, to retrieve the damaged satellite.

At the end of this mission, the Challenger will return to Earth at the Kennedy Space Center, where it took off, the first of the 10 shuttle missions to land in Florida. In June the Challenger was supposed to end its flight not far from the launching pad, but cloudy weather forced a landing at Edwards Air Force Base.

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U.S. Joblessness Continues Drop, Falling to 8%

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate continued to drop last month to 8.0 percent, from 8.2 percent in December, marking the largest overall decline in the number of jobless in the nation's history.

The Labor Department reported that since the recession ended in November 1982, the unemployment rate has dropped 2.7 percentage points, the largest percentage point decline since 1950. Of the 12 million unemployed at the recession's trough, nearly three million have found employment, the largest drop ever in the number of jobless, the Labor Department said.

The unemployment rate including military personnel broke below the 8.0 percent mark to 7.9 percent for the first time since October 1981, when it was 7.8 percent.

President Ronald Reagan spoke to a group of women officeholders in Washington and mentioned the combined civilian-military rate. The Associated Press reported. "Today we have got more good news," Mr. Reagan said. "Last month, total unemployment dropped again to 7.9 percent."

Mr. Reagan added, "But there's still work to be done. Unemployment is still too high and I'm not going to be satisfied until everyone who wants a job can find one."

A White House spokesman, Marilyn Fitzwater, said: "Breaking the 8 percent mark is another milestone in the downward path toward getting people back to work. Our forecast was for unemployment to reach 7.8 percent by the end of 1984. It shows we're still on the way."

Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan said: "The economy keeps dividing those who say that a slowdown is creeping in. Many have been saying and some have been hoping that the economy is running out of steam, that the recovery has run its course. Well, the fact of the matter is that the Reagan economic program is keeping things perking along, and it is doing it, very importantly, while keeping the lid on inflation."

However, several Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee observed Thursday that, while the unemployment rate and level have dropped, the rate

and number of jobless remain at high levels in historical terms.

Contrary to repeated assertions by President Reagan that women and blacks have gained disproportionately from the unemployment decline, Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that "most of the job gain was among adult men" since the recession ended.

The unemployment rate among black teen-agers still hovered around 50 percent last month and the unemployment rate of blacks

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Regan Disavows Advisory Report On Economics

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A simmering feud between two of President Ronald Reagan's top advisers blew up Friday as Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan recommended that Congress scrap most of the president's new economic report.

That report, including its seven-page message from the president, was written chiefly by Martin Feldstein, chairman of Mr. Regan's Council of Economic Advisers. The treasury secretary questioned Mr. Feldstein's experience and said of the report: "As far as I'm concerned, you can throw it away."

As the Senate Budget Committee debated the president's 1985 \$925.5-billion budget and ways to reduce the projected \$180-billion deficit, the secretary first declined to detail his objections to the report on grounds there wasn't time enough to list all the problems.

Mr. Regan's outburst began as Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, asked a series of questions about the future of the economy. Mr. Chiles interrupted to say that Mr. Chiles' projections about interest rates were higher than his. Mr. Chiles noted his figures came from the "Economic Report of the President," which

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x-Envoy Says Death Squads Are Run From U.S.

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former ambassador to El Salvador accused the Reagan administration of deliberately ignoring and downplaying information on Salvadoran exiles living in Miami, who he said, have been direct actions of death squads in their home country.

Robert E. White, who served in the Carter administration, named President Reagan asks for more for El Salvador. Page 3.

six men Thursday in testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. He said they "hatch plots in Miami and communicate instructions to their agents" in El Salvador, who are "responsible for the assassination" of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero March 1980. The archbishop was an outspoken opponent of violence against the six men's exiles, the bishop's assassi-

nation and other details about death squad activities "was reported to Washington" by cable in 1981, he said, but "over the past three years, the Reagan administration has suppressed the facts."

Mr. White said the Miami exiles were "anonymously wealthy former landowners who lost great estates" during El Salvador's land redistribution efforts. They "still have important holdings parceled out" to relatives, he added, and those holdings "would be taken under phase two of the land reforms."

Two months ago, the Reagan administration said it would crack down on Salvadoran exiles linked to death squad activities. But last week, U.S. law enforcement officials explained that they have made little progress because they are lacking detailed information.

Mr. White said his embassy acquired a source during 1981 who told him the six Miami exiles were involved in the assassination of the archbishop. He was a member of the Salvadoran elite and an intimate member of the group. Mr. White said in an interview Thursday.

The source, according to Mr. White, said the exiles routinely summoned Salvadoran businessmen and professionals to a long table and they sat them at a long table and threaten them with kidnapping or death unless they close their factories or businesses and leave El Salvador.

The source "said that the recent wave of kidnappings of businessmen, of bombings of United States-Salvadoran firms, the telephone death threats" were all the work of the Miami gang.

Mr. White, who was ambassador from 1979 to 1981 and was a career Foreign Service officer specializing in Latin America, also said another diplomat in his embassy made contact with a Salvadoran Army officer in 1980 who said he was in the room when Mr. d'Aubuisson or-

dered the assassination of Archbishop Romero.

"According to this eyewitness account," Mr. White said, Mr. d'Aubuisson, "summoned a group of 12 men to a safe house, presided over the meeting, announced the decision to assassinate the archbishop and supervised the drawing of lots for the 'honor' of carrying out the plot."

"A d'Aubuisson intimate," Lieutenant Francisco Amaya Rosa, won the drawing, Mr. White said, and chose "a sharpshooter named Walter Antonio Alvarez" to shoot the archbishop as he said Mass at an orphanage.

Several months later, Mr. White said, Mr. d'Aubuisson, whom Mr. White described as a psychopath, ordered that Mr. Alvarez be killed too, and a four-man death squad shot him "as he stood watching a soccer game."

■ Charges Denied

The State Department Friday denied it covered up evidence that Mr. d'Aubuisson ordered the murder of Archbishop Romero, United Press International reported.

"That simply is not true," a State Department spokesman said.

Mr. d'Aubuisson himself denied Mr. White's charges while campaigning in El Salvador Thursday. "He's a liar and worth no more than a cockroach," Mr. d'Aubuisson said.



Shiite Moslem girls carried Kalashnikov assault rifles along a war-damaged Beirut street Friday as battles raged between Shiite militiamen and the Lebanese Army.

Beirut Battles Continue As Army Retakes Posts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army resisted fresh attacks Friday to hold positions recaptured in Beirut's southern suburbs after heavy fighting with Shiite Moslem militiamen, an army spokesman said.

The Shiite Amal militia, which overran four positions in the suburbs on Thursday, denied that the army had retaken them. But witnesses said armored units had taken the positions, which included the gutted Maronite church of St. Michael, overlooking the main exit road from Beirut to Damascus, after a hard fight and then took two others nearby.

Leaders of the Syrian-backed opposition National Salvation Front met Friday in the northern town of Zgharta and announced a list of six demands, including one for the withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from Beirut.

The other demands, read by former Prime Minister Rashid Karame, were for a cease-fire, "neutralization" of the Lebanese Army, an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon, a commitment to "national dialogue," and the abolition of "hegemony" — an apparent reference to the traditional Christian domination of Lebanese politics.

In the battle between the army and the militia, Beirut shook to 17 hours of some of the heaviest fighting since September's "mountain war."

The army fought off Shiite counterattacks backed by shelling from Syrian-backed Druze Moslem militias in the mountains. Tank, rocket and artillery barrages rocked the city as fighting raged through the night and into the morning.

Security sources said a preliminary casualty toll was 45 dead and 125 injured, including four Lebanese Army soldiers killed and nine wounded. An Italian and a French soldier of the multinational peacekeeping force were injured in a cross fire.

U.S. Marines serving with the multinational force went on "Condition One," their highest state of alert, when two rockets hit the runway near their base at Beirut International Airport shortly after noon, the Marine spokesman said. Major Dennis Brooks said, "No casualties were reported among the Marines."

The airport was reopened Friday morning after being closed for 15 hours during the fighting.

Lebanese Army troops and members of Amal fought hand-to-

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U.S. Official Says Move To Leave Beirut Could Encourage Radicals

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told Congress that passage of a resolution calling for the "prompt and orderly" withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon would embolden "the forces of radicalism and extremism" in the Middle East.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Thursday that the resolution could also lead to the commitment of more U.S. troops in the region "in even more dangerous circumstances."

Mr. Eagleburger's remarks, at a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, appeared to mark a new step in the confrontation between the White House and congressional Democrats over the Lebanon issue.

While Mr. Eagleburger was arguing that President Ronald Reagan was "morally bound" to oppose the withdrawal resolution, Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Florida Democrat who heads the foreign affairs panel, replied: "The reality is that the Marines are in an impossible situation, because they keep getting killed."

Mr. Fascell added: "No foreign policy can long be sustained if it is not fully understood and supported by the American people. The ultimate decision is made by the people."

Some leading Republicans admitted that public backing for the Marine mission was fading rapidly and could force a change in administration strategy.

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip, acknowledged that he and other senior party members were "not happy" with the current policy. If it did not change, he said, by the time Congress returns from the Lincoln's birthday recess on Feb. 20, a resolution will pass with a lot of Republican votes, without any question.

The resolution under consideration by the foreign affairs committee, which calls for the "prompt and orderly withdrawal" of U.S. forces from Lebanon, also asks Mr. Reagan to report within 30 days on

the action he has taken to implement the withdrawal.

[Democrats on the committee postponed a vote Friday to allow more time for negotiations with Republicans. The Associated Press reported. The full committee had been scheduled to vote on the resolution Friday but Democrats agreed to delay action until Tuesday.]

The measure is a concurrent resolution, which means it does not require a presidential signature and has no force of law. Mr. Reagan said earlier this week that he would pay no attention to it, even if it passed Congress, but many lawmakers believe that a strong expression of congressional disapproval cannot be completely ignored by any White House.

The resolution was refined and approved on Tuesday night by a panel of House Democrats designated by the speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, to monitor the Lebanon situation.

In his testimony opposing the Democratic proposal, Mr. Eagleburger argued that withdrawing the Marines now might save some lives in the short run, but could cause the United States considerably greater grief in the future.

"In a case like this, walking away from a difficult problem doesn't solve it; it only postpones the day of reckoning," Mr. Eagleburger asserted. "A victory in Lebanon for the forces of radicalism and extremism will only embolden them. Letting Syria gobble up Lebanon now may only be guaranteeing that in the near-term future, an even greater crisis will occur with Syria, forcing Israel, and even perhaps also the United States, to react in even more dangerous circumstances."

Reagan Opposes Pullout

Mr. Reagan said that pulling the Marines out of Lebanon now would be disastrous for U.S. interests. The Associated Press reported from Washington Friday.

In an interview in The Wall Street Journal, Mr. Reagan appeared to stiffen his resistance to growing congressional pressure for an early pullout from Lebanon.



Margaret Thatcher placed a wreath at Budapest's Hungarian Heroes Monument on Friday.

U.K., Hungary Discuss A-Arm Curbs In Budapest, Thatcher Stresses Need for East-West Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — Britain and Hungary agreed Friday on the urgent need to curb nuclear weapons but differences were apparent on where blame lay for the current level of superpower tension.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, on her first visit to a Soviet-bloc country, said at a banquet that she wished to stress that the West positively wanted agreements to reduce arms.

"The need is urgent... There is a deep yearning amongst our people to halt and reverse this process, particularly in the nuclear field."

Her words were echoed by her Hungarian host, Prime Minister György Lazar, who said: "We hold that more weapons do not give more security, the military balance of power should be guaranteed at the lowest possible level of armaments."

But Mr. Lazar blamed the West for upsetting the balance by the decision to deploy U.S. intermedi-

ate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. He said a situation had arisen in which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact were compelled to take countermeasures.

Mrs. Thatcher avoided direct criticism of the Soviet Union. But she referred to Moscow's decision to withdraw from U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons talks in Geneva last year when she said: "This is no time for empty chairs in Geneva. This is the time to talk, the time to negotiate, the time to succeed."

Earlier, she had two hours of talks with the Hungarian Communist leader, János Kádár. She said afterward that, although the two sides had different views, it was necessary to cut across differences in order to make progress.

She told the BBC in Budapest: "We really are, I feel, at a rather serious stage. The Soviet Union have left the disarmament talks and there seems to be a good deal of uncertainty in the Soviet Union

about their next strategy or tactics."

"Now, once you have got uncertainty, that in itself is dangerous and you really just have to start to talk, to re-establish contact."

The Associated Press reported that while Hungarian leaders have made it clear that they would not retreat from established Soviet-bloc policies they have described Mrs. Thatcher's visit as "timely" and important in the present situation.

In a meeting with government leaders at the Hungarian parliament, the British leader promised to support a longstanding Hungarian request for a preferential trade agreement with the European Community.

Sources said such an agreement would remove quota restrictions and go somewhat beyond the trading status Romania has enjoyed for some time in business deals with Western Europe.

(Reuters, AP)

Gandhi Visits Assam Amid Riots, Strike

300 Injured, 75 Arrested As She Urges Tolerance

The Associated Press

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, India — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pleaded for tolerance of minorities in Assam state Friday as demonstrators clashed with police and set up roadblocks to protest her two-day tour of Assam and neighboring Arunachal Pradesh.

At least 300 people were reported injured and 75 arrested, according to state police.

As Mrs. Gandhi arrived by air force jet from New Delhi, a general strike called by two groups, the All-Assam Students' Union and the People's Struggle Council, shut down businesses, factories, banks, offices and movie theaters in Gandhi Assam's main city.

Protesters say they are being culturally swamped and politically dominated by 1 million settlers from Bangladesh. At least 3,600 people were killed last winter in ethnic violence in this northeastern tea-growing region.

The government sent in 3,000 to 10,000 paramilitary police to keep peace during the visit. Riot police with rifles patrolled as Mrs. Gandhi traveled by helicopter to lay a foundation stone in Pragjyotishpur for Assam's new capital city.

"India is a large and great country, and national unity can be maintained only by social tolerance of minority groups," Mrs. Gandhi said at a rally. "Democracy not only gives rights but also responsibilities... Unfortunately, this system is being abused by agitators here and elsewhere in the country."

Fewer than 8,000 people, nearly half of them children, were present at the rally, despite government efforts to round up crowds from Kamrup, Nongong and Gauhati. Private transporters said that police impounded more than 400 buses and trucks to take people to the rally.

A convoy taking government officials, journalists and activists of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party from Gauhati to the nearby rally was briefly halted by a roadblock of tree trunks and branches.

WORLD BRIEFS

Cheysson Urges OAU Role in Chad

ADDIS ABABA (Reuters) — Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, left for Libya Friday night after saying the Organization of African Unity should play a bigger role in settling the civil war in Chad.

Mr. Cheysson, who arrived here earlier Friday from Chad, where he had talks with President Hissène Habré, came to Addis Ababa to see the current OAU chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia. He said his talks with Colonel Mengistu had been "very interesting." Libyan-backed rebels are fighting President Habré for control of Chad.

Mr. Cheysson said at Addis Ababa airport that "France has always thought that the OAU has a determined role to play in dealing with the problem in Chad, its unity, integrity and independence." Peace talks called by the OAU in Addis Ababa last month collapsed before a formal meeting could be held because of problems of protocol.

Blockade of U.K. Meat Called in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — Meat farmers are being asked to join a campaign next week to stop trucks with meat exported from Britain from leaving French channel ports, farming unions said Friday.

The blockade will begin early Sunday at Calais, Le Havre, Boulogne and Cherbourg and end at midnight Tuesday, a union spokesman said. The farmers have been advised not to damage trucks or meat. The farmers, who have staged several protests, some of them violent, are upset by a 33-percent increase in beef and lamb imports from Britain in the past year. Their anger has been heightened by the low price of the imported meat. British beef is selling at 17.40 francs per kilogram (about 95 cents per pound) in France, compared with 20 francs (about \$1.10 per pound) for domestic produce, the spokesman said.

Poland Resuming Some U.S. Ties

WARSAW (AP) — Poland gave its national airline and Polish fishermen permission Friday to resume business with the United States in a lukewarm response to the partial lifting of Western economic sanctions.

A communiqué carried by the official PAP news agency also renewed demands that the Reagan administration "lift all the restrictions and abandon other unfriendly and unlawful measures" taken against Poland in response to the 1981 imposition of martial law.

The administration announced last month that it would allow the Poland's national airline LOT to make 88 charter flights to the United States this year and that Poles could harvest up to 100,000 tons of fish from U.S. waters if they buy an additional 25,000-30,000 tons from U.S. fishermen.

114 Dead in Southern Africa Storm

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — Swelling rivers spilled their banks Friday, threatening thousands of villagers in areas hard hit by a storm that reportedly killed at least 114 people in three countries.

Army, air force and civilian rescue workers in Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland were trying to reach tens of thousands of people isolated by floodwaters more than 24 hours after the hurricane ended Thursday.

Reports in South Africa said 114 people died in the three countries, the majority in Mozambique. Thousands of villagers were reported missing. The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said it did not have a total casualty count, and officials in the three countries acknowledged that any figures may be inaccurate because the hurricane knocked out communications to vast regions.

New Test for Herpes Reported in U.S.

CHICAGO (UPI) — A new test can help indicate the presence of herpes in two minutes in a doctor's office, researchers at the University of Michigan Medical Center say.

The procedure, known as a Tzanck smear, was found to be accurate in detecting herpes from skin lesions in 94.1 percent of the cases examined. Dr. Alvin R. Solomon said in a telephone interview Thursday. The interview followed a report by Dr. Solomon and several other University of Michigan researchers in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

There is no cure for either genital or skin herpes. The genital disease, which affects as many as 20 million Americans, is uncomfortable and restricts sexual activity, but is not serious for otherwise healthy patients. But the new test, which involves microscopic analysis of a lesion, could be used to protect several high-risk groups, such as newborns who could be infected or unborn babies whose deliveries can be complicated by their mothers' herpes.

Wick Tapes Held 'Unethical' in House

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Charles Z. Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, was guilty of "clearly unethical," but not illegal, conduct in secretly taping telephone conversations, according to a House Foreign Affairs Committee staff report issued Friday.

The report said the committee, which has been investigating the Wick recordings, will not release transcripts or tape copies because to do so "would invade the privacy of innocent persons." It also said the staff had found no evidence of national security violations by Mr. Wick, or of abuse of his position for political gain.

But the report recommended that the panel's Democratic chairman, Dante B. Fascell of Florida, send Mr. Wick a letter of criticism for the practice, which "represented a serious lapse in judgment and was clearly bad public policy." Mr. Wick routinely recorded conversations on his office telephone, usually without telling his callers. He apologized and discontinued the practice after it became known in December.

Russia Signs Trade Pact With France

PARIS (NYT) — The Soviet Union agreed Friday to buy \$1.2 billion worth of French industrial goods this year as part of a new trade agreement designed to eliminate the huge deficit France faces as a result of the increasing quantities of Siberian natural gas it has contracted to buy.

The agreement was signed in Paris Friday by the Soviet deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France. France is to buy up to 240 billion cubic feet (7.2 billion cubic meters) of Soviet natural gas annually over the next 25 years. As a result of the new orders, French officials think France has a good chance of balancing its trade with the Soviet Union in 1984, wiping out a deficit that stood at about \$560 million last year.

Baby Is Born From Donated Embryo

LONG BEACH, California (AP) — An infertile California woman has become the world's first person to give birth to a baby from a donated embryo, doctors announced Friday.

The pregnancy ended 38 weeks and five days after the embryo transfer, according to a statement released by the Memorial Hospital Medical Center of Long Beach. Doctors delivered the full-term infant boy by Caesarean section. No other information was released.

In the embryo-transfer process, a fertile woman and an infertile woman who wants to have a child are monitored until they ovulate at roughly the same time. Then the donor is artificially inseminated with sperm from the infertile woman's husband. After five days, the embryo is washed out of the donor's uterus and transferred to the recipient's uterus, where it develops.

Tunisia Sets Price Rises, Despite Riots

TUNIS (AP) — The Tunisian government has decided on a wide range of austerity measures, including an 11-percent increase in the price of bread, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said Friday. A doubling of bread prices, later reversed, led to rioting last month in which 110 people were estimated to have died.

In an interview, Mr. Mzali said a further bread price increase is planned for July. He said that despite President Habib Bourguiba's decision to cancel the Jan. 1 increase to help restore calm, the government had no alternative but to take measures to reduce its budget deficit.

He said food subsidies would be slowly reduced, while avoiding abrupt price increases likely to arouse public anger. There would be increased taxes on alcohol, cigarettes, gasoline and luxury goods, but no immediate increase on other heavily subsidized staple foods such as cooking oil and sugar.

For the Record

King Hussein of Jordan, who has been suffering from stomach ulcers, flew to the United States Friday for a medical examination in Cleveland. (AP)

A recounting by hand of 119,000 absentee ballots from last month's elections in Denmark shifted about 700 votes but affected none of the 179 seats in the Folketing, the parliament, it was announced Friday. (AP)

An interim government charged with repairing Surinam's economy and restoring press freedom was sworn in Friday, the Dutch news agency, ANP, reported. The form of the new government was agreed upon Thursday by Desai Bouterse, the military leader, and by the business community and trade unions. (Reuters)



Donald H. Rumsfeld, left, the U.S. special Middle East envoy, met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel in Jerusalem Friday for two hours of talks on Lebanon. No details of their meeting were released. Mr. Rumsfeld had arrived in Israel from Damascus.

Lebanese Army Retakes Beirut Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

hand at several shell-ravaged apartment buildings, police said. They said some of the fighting involved bayonets and swords.

Elsewhere, shelling shattered windows at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, but no one was hurt, an embassy spokesman said.

Dozens of people were buried in the rubble of buildings collapsed by shots from tanks or lay bleeding on street corners that ambulances could not reach, police said. These victims were not counted in initial casualty figures.

Many residents of the southern suburbs fled with their families to the relative safety of West Beirut where they stayed with relatives or took over unoccupied buildings.

The battle came amid fears of a major showdown between the army and opposition militias after the Druses rejected a military disengagement plan and their leader, Walid Jumblatt, said a decisive battle was inevitable.

But the fighting was not the expected confrontation for which the opposition had accused President Amin Gemayel of massing troops. It followed arrests by the army in the southern suburbs and the discovery in West Beirut of an eight-ton Shiite cache of Soviet ammunition, automatic weapons, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades, military sources reported.

Lebanon's top Shiite religious leader, Sheikh Abdul-Amir Qabalan, warned that the use of the army in the southern suburbs would "create a revolt in the soul of the soldier who could not side with the authorities against his people."

(Reuters, AP)

FBI Warns 2 For Article on Korean Jet

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two former U.S. Air Force communications intelligence specialists who publicly challenged the Reagan administration's account of the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines jet have been warned by the FBI that they had technically violated U.S. espionage laws.

They were also told, according to one of the specialists and his lawyer, to check with the National Security Agency before making any further disclosures.

The two specialists, Tom Bernard and T. Edward Eskelson, wrote an article that appeared in The Denver Post last September (and in the IHT Sept. 16). The article challenged President Ronald Reagan's assertion that there were no U.S. RC-135 surveillance aircraft nearby Sept. 1 when a Soviet fighter shot down Korean Air Lines Flight 007.

The two men, who flew on RC-135 flights out of Okinawa in the early 1970s, accused the administration of "a major effort... to bewilder the public."

U.S. Shuttle Is Launched

(Continued from Page 1)

Force Base in California, the usual landing site for the shuttle.

■ A "Buck Rogers" Walk
When Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart venture outside the Challenger in the chair-like, jet-powered backpacks, they will glide slowly from the spacecraft. The Associated Press reported from Cape Canaveral.

"It will take us about 15 minutes to move out 300 feet," Captain McCandless said.

Only one astronaut will leave the cargo bay at a time, with the other remaining behind to assist if necessary. Mr. Brand and Commander Gibson will be on alert to steer the shuttle alongside the space walkers in case of trouble.

Although the mission has been dubbed the "Buck Rogers" flight, Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart will do it differently than Rogers, the 1930s comic strip hero who slept 500 years to awaken in the 25th century.

"Each MMU (Manned Maneuvering Unit) has two complete control systems and the thrust is so low there is no possibility that we'll be sent spinning out of control," Captain McCandless said.



Bruce McCandless 2d, center, a space shuttle astronaut, examines a backpack maneuvering unit like the ones he and Robert L. Stewart will wear during their walk in space.

Regan Assails Policy Report

(Continued from Page 1)

The Council of Economic Advisers, not the president, was responsible for all but seven of the 343 pages in that report, Mr. Regan said. The first section was clearly labeled a message from the president, the secretary insisted.

"The remainder is carefully labeled as the chairman's report of the CEA and you can have it," Mr. Regan said.

The president's economic report goes to Congress once a year. It carries the council's recommendations and assumptions about various economic issues, and it is always accompanied by a brief message from the president. The council says Mr. Regan's message accompanying this year's report was written by Mr. Feldstein, and that only a few style corrections were made by a White House speechwriter.

The president used the message to reassure Congress of his concern about the deficit and to promise a long-term plan for wiping it out — after the November election.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Visiting Rights
For Grandparents

After more than two years of litigation in a case that finally went to New York state's highest court, George and Catherine Layton have won a decision allowing them to see their grandson once a month. The Binghams, New York, couple had their first reunion with 6-year-old Mark Foster last weekend and called it "wonderful," particularly after the boy, whom they had not seen for two years, called them grandpa and grandma.

The decision to allow the Laytons to see Mark three hours a month was upheld by the New York Court of Appeals in the latest of a number of cases nationwide to acknowledge special bonds between grandparents and grandchildren. At least 42 states now have laws that protect the rights of grandparents when parents die or are divorced.

In court papers, Mr. and Mrs. Layton cited an Italian adage to illustrate the special grandparent-grandchild bond. "Si niente va bene, chiama nonna e nonna," or "If nothing else is going well, call your grandmother and grandmother."

The appeals court apparently agreed, saying that New York's domestic relations law intended "to continue the familial relationship" between an adopted child and its grandparent if it were in the child's best interests. Seeing Mark in the first time, Mrs. Layton called him "a happy little boy who likes 'Star Wars.'" She said the court fight "was all worth it."

AT & T's Problem:
Swamped Phones

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is swamped with telephone calls. So busy have the phone company's lines been, in fact, that customers are having trouble reaching it by phone.

In a letter to the Federal Communications Commission, AT&T acknowledged delays for consumers and significant backlogs in its workload following the breakup of the Bell telephone system Jan. 1. The letter was prompted by the regulatory agency's concern about reports of consumer problems and delays in service.

AT&T said that in the first two weeks after the phone company breakup, it was swamped by an average of 350,000 phone calls a day from customers with service-related questions, a 40-percent increase in volume over 1983. The avalanche of calls meant delays for usual customers trying to reach AT&T, particularly residential customers, the company acknowledged. Currently, 320,000 calls a day are coming in, and thousands of new employees have been hired to answer the phones and keep the toll-free 800 information numbers open on weekends.

Susan B. Anthony:
Political Flexibility

The lady is not alive to cast her vote or otherwise embarrass contemporary politicians by stating her party preference for 1984. So both the Republicans and the Democrats are claiming

the 19th-century abolitionist and suffragette Susan B. Anthony as their own at political events scheduled for what would be her 164th birthday Feb. 15.

The Republican Party will mark the event with a series of fund-raisers for Republican women across the country which President Ronald Reagan will join together with an address on closed-circuit television. Meanwhile, the National Organization for Women, which has endorsed Walter F. Mondale, the front-running Democratic presidential candidate, plans a 164th birthday party for Anthony starring Mr. Mondale as the chief guest. Its theme will be "celebrating the power of the gender gap."

Anthony campaigned for the abolition of slavery and for women's voting rights. She acquired a brief connection with the Republican Party when she cast a ballot for the Republican presidential candidate, Ulysses S. Grant, in 1872. She was arrested and fined for doing so, since American women were then not allowed to vote. They gained that right in 1920.

Olive Oil Extended
To a U.S. Negotiator

Campaigning in Washington for a nuclear freeze, a group of West European women offered more than an olive branch to Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator at the suspended Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. They presented Mr. Nitze with what they said was a more useful symbol — a bottle of olive oil produced at an agricultural cooperative, the International Peace Camp, near a missile base at Comiso, Italy.



Chip Carter

Notes On People

Caroline Kennedy has made a \$500 donation to the presidential campaign of Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, saying that he is more like her father, the late President John F. Kennedy, than any of the other contenders for the Democratic nomination.

Reporters covering Senator John Glenn's campaign have taken note of the less-than-breakneck pace of the Ohio Democrat's presidential run, dubbing his chartered plane "The Escargot Express."

Meanwhile, Chip Carter, 33, son of former President Jimmy Carter, is serving as deputy southern coordinator for Mr. Mondale, declaring that: "It's more fun this time. I can do anything and not hurt my daddy."

Shultz Lashes Out at Managua
On Allegations of Intervention

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders were worried about the possibility of U.S. military intervention because of Nicaragua's own behavior, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz made the remark Thursday at a news conference in an unexpectedly strong response to allegations Wednesday by the leader of Nicaragua's junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Mr. Ortega said the report by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, contained a secret recommendation that U.S. troops be used against Nicaragua and leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

"The allegation must be a figment of his imagination," Mr. Shultz said.

"In order to keep conjuring up that image, Ortega and his colleagues must be worried, and if I

were them, I'd be worried, too," he said. "As they look at what they've done and compare it with what's being celebrated here in Venezuela, it's no wonder they're worried. They should be."

Mr. Shultz, who attended the inauguration Thursday of Venezuela's president, Jaime Lusinchi, said the Sandinistas had betrayed their 1979 revolution, harassed the Catholic Church, persecuted the Indian population and press and overbuilt its armed forces.

[Nicaraguan military sources said five Nicaraguan soldiers were killed when five planes attacked a border outpost Friday in the second such raid in two days. The Sandinista government ordered its ambassadors to the United States and Honduras to return home for urgent consultations, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted in a dispatch of The Associated Press from Managua.]

[The Managua government asked for an emergency meeting of

the United Nations Security Council because of an attack by six planes on the Manzanillo base. It said the attack occurred Thursday and that three soldiers were killed and three wounded in that raid. The council went into session Friday afternoon in New York on the complaint, which said Nicaragua was the victim of aggression by "counterrevolutionary mercenaries... trained and financed by the present administration of the United States."]

Diplomats Express Concern

Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported from Caracas:

Latin American diplomats in Caracas for Mr. Lusinchi's inauguration expressed concern that the United States, despite its public support for regional peace efforts, was actually committed to a military removal of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

The administration's military and diplomatic role in Central



Secretary of State George P. Shultz during a news conference in Caracas.

America has been a major subject in meetings in Caracas between Mr. Shultz and foreign leaders.

The diplomats have cited recent remarks by senior U.S. officials, including Fred C. Ikle, the under-secretary of defense for policy, that suggested stability in Central America could not be achieved while the Sandinistas remained in power.

Reagan to Ask Congress
For \$312 Million More
For Salvadoran Army

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration on Friday proposed \$312 million in additional military aid to El Salvador's army over the next two years and agreed to tie the spending to human rights progress as long as the White House retained control of the disbursement.

President Ronald Reagan, announcing plans to submit legislation next week to implement recommendations of the Kissinger commission on Central America, said in a White House speech that supporting pro-U.S. governments in the region "won't be easy and it won't be cheap."

He added: "But it can be done. And for strategic and moral reasons, it must be done."

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, chaired by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, proposed an \$8-billion, five-year economic aid package for the region. It also urged more military aid to the Salvadoran Army, if it were tied to improvements in human rights.

Mr. Reagan urged Congress to approve the recommendations, adding that solving the problems of Central America "is not an impossible dream."

"The beleaguered people in Central America want our help. Our enemies — extremists of the left and the right — would be delighted if we refused to give it. And if we don't help now, we will surely pay dearly in the future," he said.

He called the aid bill "the Central American Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative Act." Senior administration officials, who spoke on condition they not be

identified, said that Mr. Reagan would submit legislation to condition military aid to El Salvador's rightist government on improvements in its human rights performance, but added that he remained opposed to an "all-or-nothing" certification requirement.

One official said, "We believe that the administration is in the best position to control the spigot," in terms of regulating levels of aid to encourage improvements in human rights. The officials said the administration will seek implementation of all proposals in the Kissinger report.

Representative Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat and chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, said the president would get some of the money for the new aid proposal, but not all. "The bottom line is that we just don't have the money," he said.

"We're head over heels in debt," Ernesto Rivas-Galloni, El Salvador's ambassador to the United States, said that if Congress quickly passed the bill, "that measure will see peace in Central America very soon."

Mr. Reagan vetoed a bill Nov. 30 that would have extended a two-year-old requirement that certify every six months that the Salvadoran government was making human rights progress or cut off military aid. Congressional Democrats have re-introduced that legislation.

Congress has already approved \$64.8 million in military aid for the Salvadoran Army. If Congress approves the new request, that aid would total more than \$376 million in 1984 and 1985.

Nicaragua Official Pledges Aid to Election Rivals

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A high-ranking Nicaraguan official has stated that the government is prepared to grant financial subsidies and guarantee television and radio time to opposition parties in presidential elections promised for 1985.

He also pledged that the army would accept the authority of the winner, even if from another party.

The official, Tomas Borge, minister of the interior and one of the nine-member directorate, said in an interview Thursday that the Sandinista leadership was also preparing to lift press censorship completely in the final phase of the political campaign. He estimated the campaign would last four to six weeks.

But simultaneously, the chief editor of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, which has refused to publish two of its last four issues because of censorship, asserted that the government had imposed more stringent curbs on news than at any other time in the last two years. Thirty articles, editorials and letters to the editors were banned in the two issues.

"Fifteen days ago there was a real opening for us, and the censorship, which is always present, was lifted," said the editor, Pablo Antonio Cuadro. "It lasted about 10 days. Now it has come back with more force."



Tomas Borge

"Our position," Mr. Cuadro went on, "is that you cannot believe in a free election if it is not preceded by a period of complete freedom of the press."

The Nicaraguan leadership has promised to announce plans on Feb. 21 for the election of a president, vice president and 90-member Constituent Assembly in 1985.

Previously, Sandinista leaders indicated a willingness to let at least half a dozen relatively small opposition parties take part, but some

opposition leaders objected that the government had not yet offered sufficient guarantees for a fair election.

Mr. Borge's comments Thursday went beyond what the government has said publicly, but even these concessions fall short of the demands of opposition parties for complete press freedom, including access to newspaper space for political advertisements as well as news articles.

Another critical test for some foreign diplomats is whether the Sandinista government, which came to power by military force in 1979, will actually allow elections in which there is any possibility that it will be beaten.

"Yes, that possibility exists," Mr. Borge insisted. "Otherwise, the electoral contest would not have any sense."

Theoretically and in principle, he said, "it could happen" that the Sandinistas would lose. "But I believe that today, as well as in a year, the Sandinista Front will have an overwhelming majority of votes."

Would the Sandinista army and national police bow to the election results and accept the authority of the winner, regardless of party, he was asked. "Speaking in theoretical terms, yes," he said. Pressed to be more explicit, he replied, "The army and police would have to respect the result of an election."

Privately, other Sandinista leaders have told visiting foreigners, in-

cluding members of the U.S. Congress, that they plan to guarantee opposition parties a quota of air time on the two government-run television stations and some of the country's 50 radio stations, some government subsidies and the right to hold mass outdoor rallies.

"That's right," Mr. Borge said. "They will have access to radio and television, yes." He also said the parties would all receive subsidies. "It hasn't been determined how much but it is going to be enough for them to carry out their campaigns," he said.

USIA Plans Global Satellite Media Hookup

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Information Agency says that it plans to use communications satellites to enable reporters around the world to question officials in Washington or wherever they happened to be. It said the system would be called Worldnet.

The plans were discussed Thursday at a briefing on the USIA's proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The Reagan administration has recommended an increase of 28 percent in the agency's budget, from \$665.2 million to \$849 million.

A significant part of the increase,

\$27.5 million, would be used for Worldnet, which would involve three hours a day of two-way television news conferences transmitted by satellite.

The system already has been used experimentally several times since October. After last month's release of the report by President Ronald Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, for instance, Henry A. Kissinger, its chairman, held a news conference with reporters who were in U.S. embassies in Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica and Brazil while he was in Europe.

Richard C. Levy, the deputy director for Television Services, said

he felt it "is the most important advance in the way the agency tells America's story since the Voice of America went on the air."

Others are less enthusiastic. Fritz Pleigen, a journalist assigned to Washington by the West German television network, ARD, said the proposal might result in the USIA's "shooting itself in the foot." He said the initial offerings were "very, close to propaganda."

John Snow, a newsman with the Independent Television Network of Britain, also criticized Worldnet. "Because the format makes follow-up questions virtually impossible, the format is designed to assure that no depth is reached," he said.

U.S. Senate Approves
Sweeping Bill on Crime

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has passed a bipartisan package that supporters call the most significant federal anti-crime measure in more than a decade.

The Senate approved the crime bill Thursday by a vote of 91 to 1. The lone dissenter was Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland. Mr. Mathias opposed uniform sentencing, a provision of the bill, as "ill-conceived, inflexible and potentially quite costly" because it could add to prison crowding.

The 387-page bill would overhaul the federal criminal sentencing and bail systems, narrow the insanity defense, facilitate seizure and forfeiture of the profits of organized crime and drug enterprises, and increase penalties for such crimes as labor racketeering, drug trafficking and using a firearm in a federal offense.

President Ronald Reagan supports the bill. But some provisions are considered unlikely to pass the House, which has long been cool to the sweeping approach taken by the Senate bill. House aides said that action to narrow the insanity defense was likely and that some other provisions, including increased penalties and forfeiture, may pass as separate bills.

But they said the bill provision, which is opposed by civil libertarians because it allows preventive detention of allegedly dangerous defendants, will face an uphill battle.

The aides also said the House would probably take a different approach to sentencing reform than the Senate. The Senate-passed bill would create a special sentencing commission to set guidelines that

judges would generally be required to follow, and would allow both the defense and the prosecution to appeal sentences outside the guidelines.

The Senate rejected, 51 to 41, an amendment that would have made it illegal for a federal official to tape-record a telephone conversation without the consent of all other parties.

Other anti-crime proposals were kept out of the omnibus package because they are more controversial. These include bills to narrow the rights of defendants to have unconstitutionally seized evidence excluded from their trials and to bring habeas corpus petitions challenging state court convictions.

Another controversial proposal would reinstate the death penalty for certain federal crimes, including homicides under federal jurisdiction, treason, espionage and attempted assassination of the president.

The most far-reaching provision approved Thursday would abolish the federal parole system and remove much of the discretion that federal judges have exercised in determining the sentences of convicts. This was prompted by complaints that the current system has produced unfair disparities between the sentences of defendants convicted of similar crimes. Another complaint has been that some judges are too lenient in sentencing criminals.

Civil libertarians and experts on criminal justice have warned that the sentencing provision in the Senate bill would aggravate the problem of prison crowding by increasing the severity of sentences actually served, while forcing judges to send some people to prison who do not belong there. Supporters of the proposal deny this.

Sergei Zheludkov, Dissident
Priest in Russia, Dies at 74

United Press International

MOSCOW — Sergei Zheludkov, 74, prominent human rights activist and Russian Orthodox priest barred from religious activities for two decades, died Sunday after an operation for intestinal cancer.

Father Zheludkov began to fight for human rights in 1968. He wrote open letters in support of political prisoners. He joined Amnesty International in 1978 and in 1979 attacked the Russian Orthodox Church for supporting the government campaign against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn. After being barred from the church, he remained in the northern city of Pskov from where he conducted a lively correspondence with the West.

Other deaths:

Luke Kelly, 44, the banjo player and singer with the Dubliners folk group in Dublin of cancer. He had twice undergone surgery for a brain tumor.

Richard W. Case, 65, chairman of the board of the Peabody Institute conservatory of music and a former assistant state attorney general, Thursday in Baltimore of complications from surgery in October.

John H. Elkenberg, 74, the former chairman and chief executive officer of Revere Copper and Brass Inc., Sunday in White Plains, New York.

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The Obstacles to Voting
For Americans Abroad

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An American who is away from home on Election Day must have forms notarized as many as four times to vote as an absentee. The requirements are a nuisance for visitors to another U.S. state, but nearly impossible for those in a remote corner of the world.

For example, an American from Rhode Island who is doing missionary work in northern Mozambique would have to travel more than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) as many as four times to the capital, Maputo, to have forms notarized separately by the four officers authorized there to act as notaries. Ursula Sheen, who is in charge of voting issues in Washington for a group called Democrats Abroad, explained Rhode Island's rules: "You have to take an oath when you send in the federal post card asking for a ballot, again when you send in a state form that does the same thing, a third time when you register and a fourth time for the ballot itself."

Overall, about four million to five million Americans abroad are eligible to vote, according to Henry Valentino, head of the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

About two million are in the armed forces. Between 2.5 and three million are civilians who have retired, or are related to persons working for the government, or have jobs abroad, or are traveling on Election Day, the first Tuesday in November.

Many are U.S. citizens born abroad who have returned to their country of birth. Some are commuters from Canada and Mexico, the countries that have the most U.S. citizens in residence.

For most, the source of voting difficulties is at home. Only Rhode

Island requires four notarizations, but several states demand two or three.

Another major problem, Mr. Valentino said, was that many states waited until 20 days before Election Day to mail out ballots, and required them back by Election Day. This often does not allow for enough time for mail to reach the United States. Mr. Valentino favors a period of 40 or 45 days.

He estimated that excluding the armed forces, only 34 percent of those eligible who were abroad tried to vote in 1980, compared with nearly 54 percent who were in the United States.

American Citizens Abroad, a nonpartisan organization based in Geneva, conducted a survey to find out why.

Many Americans said they did not know they were eligible. Some expressed fear that voting might make them more likely to be asked for state taxes, since each vote in the presidential election must be counted in a specific state.

Democrats Abroad and Republicans Abroad both arrange for voters to participate in primary elections, in which voters choose delegates to their respective national conventions.

The Democratic delegates will have the right to vote in the convention, which takes place this summer in San Francisco.

Democrats Abroad will elect delegates to the convention by mail. These, along with officers of the group, will have five votes among the 3,933 at the convention. Another group called Latin American Democrats, most of them from the Panama Canal area, will have five votes.

Republicans chosen abroad will have no vote at the 1984 convention in Dallas.

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ARTS / LEISURE

20th-Century British Portraits on View

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The National Portrait Gallery has opened a new series of galleries to show 20th-century works. The new galleries are hung with 500 portraits of the century's British faces in a permanent exhibition entitled "The 20th Century at the National Portrait Gallery."

When it was founded in 1856 the National Portrait Gallery, to avoid cooption as to emblems, barred itself from acquiring portrait drawings, paintings or sculptures of living sitters. In 1969 this ruling was changed to admit portraits, including photographs, and more recently videos, of the still alive and tolerant well-known. Since 1980 a proportion of the annual purchase grant, augmented by the annual John Player Portrait Award, has been devoted to commissioning fresh portraits of living Britons. One of the latest is the portrait of the former Beattie Paul McCartney by the 1982 award winner, Humphrey Ocean, which was unveiled at the gallery Thursday.

This has increased the holdings of contemporary portraiture and aroused much interest in the 20th-century works previously stored in its cellars, now unveiled along with contemporary portraits. It is enlightening to see the latest Glaswegian member of Parliament James Maxton, painted by Lady Hazel Lavery in 1933, and the first Labor prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, by her husband the academician Sir John Lavery in 1931, cheek by jowl with the unsuccessful peace-seeking prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, painted in 1939 by Henry Lamb just after Chamberlain's return from Munich. There is a sketch of Sir Winston Churchill by Graham Sutherland,



Dame Edith Sitwell by Pavel Tchelitchew (1927).

one of several made in preparation for the 80th birthday gift of Parliament to Sir Winston, which was later destroyed at the orders of Lady Churchill. Other Sutherland portraits in the gallery include those of the novelist Somerset Maugham and the art historian Kenneth Clark.

Among musicians are the composers Sir Arthur Bliss, painted in 1932 by Mark Gertler, Sir William Walton portrayed in 1948 at his

Italian island home of Ischia by the late Michael Ayrton, and the composer-conductor Constant Lambert, in 1926 by Christopher Wood. Among poets and writers are T.S. Eliot by Patrick Heron (1949), Christopher Isherwood photographed in Berlin by Humphrey Spender in 1935 at the time of the publication of "Mr. Norris Changes Trains," and Dame Edith Sitwell by Pavel Tchelitchew.

"The 20th Century at the National Portrait Gallery," St. Martin's Place, WC2.

The Bloomsbury Group was a gathering of artists, writers and

their intellectual friends centered around the Bloomsbury house of the children of Sir Leslie Stephen, notably his daughters, the painter Vanessa, wife of the art critic Clive Bell, and Virginia, author-publisher wife of Leonard Woolf.

The Omega workshops were founded in 1913 by another of the group, the painter-critic Roger Fry, (who took as his co-director and chief artist Vanessa Bell), to allow "those young artists whose painting shows strong decorative feeling... to use their talents on applied art both as a means of livelihood and as advantage to their work as painters and sculptors." It was a splendid ideal, but while some of the Bloomsburys had considerable talents, the group, in general, from whom the workshops derived their chief patronage, labored under the disadvantages of mutual admiration and self-adulation. There was a comparatively swift decline and demise of Omega through the departure of its most able artists, Wyndham Lewis, Edward Wadsworth, Cuthbert Hamilton, Frederick Etchells and William Roberts, who in March 1914 opened the rival Rebel Art Center, leaving Roger Fry, Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant themselves to represent the Omega workshops.

The difference in quality and importance may clearly be discerned in "The Omega Workshops: Alliance and Enmity in English Art 1911-1920" at the Anthony d'Offay Gallery, in which Wyndham Lewis and others who broke away win hands down over their Bloomsbury counterparts. Bell, Grant and Fry, with their followers and friends, are principally represented in the Crafts Council Gallery exhibition, "The Omega Workshops 1913-1919: Decorative Arts of Bloomsbury."

"The Omega Workshops: Alliance and Enmity in English Art 1911-1920," Anthony d'Offay, 9 & 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, W1, to March 6; "The Omega Workshops 1913-1919: Decorative Arts of Bloomsbury," Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, SW1, to March 18.



LOUVRE CONTROVERSY — This project by the American architect I.M. Pei for a two-story glass pyramid as part of a new entrance to the Paris museum evoked a wave of criticism when it was unveiled to the press recently. One critic called it "a Disneyland annex." Pei said it was

"not an architectural whim," but a necessary part of the planned four-level underground complex to be built as the Louvre's main entrance in the courtyard between the two wings. Pei was chosen for the project by President François Mitterrand, who is expected to give final approval soon.

Mediocre French Paintings Soar at Paris Auction

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For months, the franc has been slipping against the dollar, despite a slight recovery in recent days. But the long-term fall in the value of the franc is nothing compared with the ground it is losing at home measured by the prices of art at auction.

The phenomenon is seldom perceived because the emotional response of individuals to art plays

SOURN MELIKIAN

an indisputable part in the determination of prices. It can be further stimulated by the atmosphere of open contest that an auction represents. It is always possible to argue that a price greatly exceeded the estimate because bidders got carried away.

But the argument cannot be used when the majority of prices are double or triple the estimates, as to be seen on Tuesday at a Drouot sale conducted by Rémi Ader. All the items came from a single private source. There was therefore no question of dealers slapping high reserves on their goods and rousing prices up through agents.

More significant was that hardly any of the paintings and objects rose above the common run of works offered for sale. They of-

fered little cause for uncontrollable enthusiasm. They were mostly pleasing decorative pieces of the kind to be seen in the houses or apartments of the well-to-do or upper-middle-class with a traditional background.

When an anonymous painting came up, modestly cataloged "Antwerp school, 17th century," with a one-line entry identifying the subject, the 10,000- to 12,000-franc estimate given by the expert Alain Latreille seemed to do justice to it. "Minerva and the Muses," with its crowd of naked and half-naked women, some with red Roman draperies, might have been considered unsalable in another context. It was knocked down at 26,000 francs (about \$3,000).

The following item, an unsigned, unsigned "Concert chamber," in the manner popularized by Lancret, Lajoue and others, went up to 8,100 francs, 25 percent over the high estimate. But immediately after, a "Portrait of a Young Woman," noncommittally characterized as "French school, early 19th century" and estimated at 3,000 francs, soared to 13,000. The pretty well-painted face of a young woman in a white dress of the kind worn in Napoleonic times hardly justifies the price.

Even more telling of the financial panic that such an auction reveals were the prices paid for downright duds and late copies. A painting, "Venus and Paris," done by an amateur in the first half of the 19th century, would normally be unsalable. Estimated at 1,500 francs, it was knocked down at 2,200 francs. Two "Views of a Mediterranean Port," copied by an anonymous 19th-century painter after Claude Lorrain, which respectively carried estimates of 4,000 and 3,000 francs, rose to 9,000 and 7,500 francs.

In such a context it is hardly surprising if two large still lifes by Philippe Fargette, an obscure 18th-century painter who died in 1793, should have been knocked down together at 260,000 francs, far above the 150,000-franc estimate given by the expert. Signed and dated 1768, they show flowers in a vase standing on a stone ledge. Their 18th-century giltwood frames carved with an urn at the top and garlands of roses matching the still lifes enhance their decorative appeal without turning them into unforgettable works of art.

Had it been confined to 18th-century Old Masters, this sudden flare-up could have been construed as an indication of renewed interest in one broad category. But an equally marked inflationary trend could be observed when it came to 19th-century paintings, regardless of style.

Among the academic works, a typical case was the portrait of a woman and her child executed in 1833 by Merry-Joseph Blondel. Blondel was the archetypal establishment painter without the slightest talent — "an absolute nonentity although a member of the Institute," is how Gustave Flaubert, a prominent critic, characterized him at the time. His figures look like dummies and this one was no exception, but did not prevent the picture from doubling its estimate to go at 9,500 francs.

Kitsch painting did equally well, no matter how obscure the artist, how modest in size his work. At the bottom of the financial scale, a small watercolor study of a woman crossing a wooden bridge done in around 1900 by Pierre Comba brought 1,300 francs instead of the 500 expected by the experts. At the top, Georges Stein, whose purpose appears to have been to churn out

picture postcard views of the Paris and London thoroughfares, was carried by a tide of enthusiasm. The "Avenue du Bois de Boulogne" in Paris with the Arc de Triomphe in the distance, held an irresistible appeal to the painter or, more probably, to his tourist clients. On Tuesday one of many such views peaked at 48,000 francs, which must be a record for Stein.

Surprisingly, the financial fever affected even those fields that might appear rarified to the traditional French middle class. "Islamic Art," as the catalog called it, was represented by arms of the most ordinary kind. A late 19th-century dagger from "Iran or Turkey" went up to 20,100. The expert, whose press forecasts tend to be on the high side, had given it a 5,000-to-6,000-franc estimate.

Such a tide of inflated prices paid in every field that day, including 19th-century furniture — 62,000 francs for a circular table of the Charles X period (1824-30) estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. This is made more remarkable by the fact that the sale received almost no advertising, except for short notices in trade weeklies. And January and early February are traditionally considered the most depressed period in the auction season on both sides of the Channel.

Such a tide of inflated prices paid for third-rate items in the most diverse categories of the market has seldom been witnessed in the course of a single auction. If further auctions of property sent in for sale by private owners should confirm the trend, it might not be a good sign for the French currency. But it could prove a powerful selling argument vis-à-vis vendors from abroad if the French auctioneers know how to play this unsolicited trump.

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U.S. Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"The Buddy System" trembles so closely on the edge of being a better movie than it is that somehow you feel sad noting its lapses," writes Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. Directed by Glenn Jordan, it tells the story of Emily (Susan Sarandon) who managed to raise her son Tim (Wil Wheaton) by living at home, first with her parents and then with her widowed mother (Jean Stapleton). Then Emily meets writer-part-time-inventor Joe Dennison (Richard Dreyfuss) through his job as an elementary school guard, one of whose tasks it is to smoke out non-resident kids, of whom Tim is a prime example.

Amy Jones' "Love Letters" is about the brief, unhappy affair between Anna Winter (Jamie Lee Curtis), a disk jockey on a small, listener-sponsored radio station, and Oliver Andrews (James Keach), a successful Los Angeles commercial photographer who is happily married. Vincent Canby of The New York Times writes, "It's one of those affairs that absolutely everyone knows to be doomed from the start, including the audience."

Matthew Chapman's "Strangers Kiss" is about "the overriding passion of moviemaking," writes Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times, "as well as the dangers that can attend this monomania." The

story of a film within a film is portrayed by the stunning cinematography of the Soviet-trained émigré cameraman Mikhail Susslov. Peter Coyote plays the director who manipulates the lives of the various actors in his charge including his principal actress (Victoria Tennant) and her jealous boyfriend (Richard Romanus) as well as her partner in the film-within-a-film, (Blaine Novak), "Strangers Kiss" is set to a "haunting musical score by Gato Barbieri, who can also be heard in the saxophone solos," one of the several elements which makes it "something special and memorable."

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, Rob Cohen's "Scandalous" is a "charming caper movie that seems chiefly a pretext for the characters to keep changing their clothes." "Scandalous," which takes place in London, tells the story of Frank Swedlin (Robert Hays), a television reporter who becomes involved in a murder investigation. He also becomes involved with the beautiful, mysterious Fiona Maxwell Sayle (Famela Stepheaux) who is the niece of an aristocratic con man (John Gielgud).

"Corrupt," directed by Robert Fenzla, is about a police lieutenant named Fred (Harvey Keitel) who, using any extra funds he has accumulated on the job, invests in a huge co-op. He shares the ownership with an equally crooked partner (Leonard Mann), whose wife is played by Nicole Garcia. Janet Maslin of The New York Times writes: "With its sadomasochism, its exchange of identities, its questions about guilt and complicity, and its reliance upon a rock star to provide the requisite kinkiness (Leo, a cop-killer is played by John Lydon, also known as Johnny Rotten of the Sex Pistols), 'Corrupt' becomes irredeemably wild."

Tony Garnett's "Deep in the Heart" is about Kathleen (Karen Young), an innocent Irish Catholic schoolteacher, who is raped by her date, Larry Keeler (Clayton Day), a swinger, gun enthusiast and a corporate lawyer. Kathleen then cuts off her long blond hair, changes her dress for cowboy drag, buys a gun and learns to use it, all in order to take revenge on Larry. Janet Maslin of The New York Times writes, "the film underscores what it perceives as the relationship between violence and American life." She continues: "Deep in the Heart" does seem serious and sincere. There is little sensationalism here, though there might have been plenty."

X-Ray Search Reveals Lost Millet Work

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A long-lost painting by Jean-François Millet was discovered beneath another of his paintings as the Museum of Fine Arts prepared an exhibition of the 19th-century artist's works, museum officials announced.

Using X-ray equipment, members of the museum's research laboratory found what they believe to be Millet's "The Capovity of the Jews in Babylon" beneath the "Young Shepherdess." "Scholars have been searching for the painting for more than a century," said the museum director, Jan Fontein. The discovery was made when the museum began preparing for its show, "Jean-François Millet: Seeds of Impressionism," which opens March 28 and runs through June. Research laboratory workers were putting paintings under X-rays, looking for evidence of changes the artist might have made. Alexandra Murphy, the museum's assistant curator of paintings, said. In mid-December, the researchers found "Capovity" beneath the "Shepherdess," and the mystery was solved. The announcement was delayed until the discovery could be confirmed, officials said.

"Capovity," an ambitious picture for a young artist, but based on a classical and very popular theme, disappeared after it received unfavorable reviews in 1848 when Millet showed it at the Paris Salon. According to Murphy, the harsh criticism influenced Millet in his decision to move to the village of Barbizon, south of Paris, where he became a leading figure in a group of landscape and nature artists known as the Barbizon School.

Historians had hoped to find "Capovity" under smaller paintings Millet fashioned when he reused unsuccessful larger canvases. But in 1869, the year scholars thought "Shepherdess" was painted, Millet was an established artist who could afford art supplies. Murphy suggested that Millet started "Shepherdess" around 1870, while he was staying in the Norman village of Gruchy waiting out the Franco-Prussian War. "Artists' materials were difficult to obtain, and it was probably impossible for him to get the amount of canvas he needed to make a large painting," she said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hard Choices on Defense

It is impossible to conceive of coming to grips with the string of staggering deficits that even the Reagan administration — with its implausibly optimistic assumptions — foresees, without recognizing that something must be done about military spending. We are not among those who believe national security can be maintained without further real increases in many elements of military strength. But we are out alone among supporters of a strong defense in recognizing that the administration's current defense plan threatens not only the future strength of the economy but the military preparedness that it seeks to ensure.

It is not only the size of the administration's defense requests — almost \$2 billion over the next five years — that is worrisome, but its structure as well. While spending increases for manpower, maintenance and operation would be relatively modest, allocations for new weapons research and procurement would continue to escalate. Moreover, the costs of the new weapons are almost surely underestimated; costs for several major weapons have already shot up. The result will be either still larger defense budgets in the future or further neglect of the less glamorous items that ensure that U.S. military forces are ready for combat.

In judging the adequacy of resources for modernizing and maintaining military forces, it is important to remember that the Pentagon's buying power is already enormously greater than a few years ago. Between 1980 and 1985 the annual military budget will have more than doubled in nominal terms. Procure-

ment and research budgets will have risen much faster. Even with no further real budget rise, the Pentagon could still buy weapons and supplies at a far higher rate than in the past.

Administration officials point out, however, that there are many important improvements in U.S. defenses that could not be accommodated within current budget levels, because that money is already committed to the production of other weapons and projects. It is no secret, however, that at the time they were approved, many of these weapons were not subjected to sufficiently critical review by either the administration or Congress. It is worth noting that Congress has out, in fact, disapproved a single weapons system requested by the Reagan administration, and has even added some of its own. It has simply cut some obvious padding out of a future that is now upon us.

Administration leaders will assure you that, wise or not, there is really no way to undo any of these decisions because they are now financing readily identifiable jobs for constituents of almost every congressman. But saying that is simply to recognize that making hard choices requires political courage. Sooner or later, if the nation's future economic and military security is to be guaranteed, that courage will have to be summoned and shown. The longer decisions are delayed, the higher will be their ultimate cost. Now is the time for the administration and Congress to put the defense budget on a sound footing.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fingering the Villain

President Reagan wants Americans to understand absolutely clearly that if the economy gets into trouble this spring it will not be his fault. To the first two messages of the annual midwinter ritual, the State of the Union and the budget, he explained that the size of the deficit is to be attributed to those villains in Congress who will not cut spending. In the third message, his Economic Report, he offers an even more dubious suggestion to the effect that if interest rates rise, complaints should be directed to the Federal Reserve Board and its chairman, Paul Volcker. That, even by the sagging standards of this election year, is unfair and inaccurate.

"I expect," he said, "that in 1984 the Federal Reserve will expand the money stock at a moderate rate that is consistent with both a sustained recovery and continuing progress against inflation." But what if a sustained recovery and lower inflation are not consistent with each other?

Sooner or later, perhaps no later than this spring, the credit requirements of the expanding private economy will collide with the government's vast borrowing. They both have to be financed from the same pool of savings. If and when that happens, Mr. Volcker and the Federal Reserve will face an ugly choice, the same ugly choice they have been facing repeatedly. If they increase the stock of money

to hold interest rates down, they generate future inflation. That, Mr. Reagan correctly says in the Economic Report, would be self-defeating. The alternative is to hold down the money stock and let interest rates rise. But that would threaten to end the recovery.

The dilemma is not so simple as long as the deficits continue on their present scale. Unfortunately, Mr. Reagan and his chief economist, Martin Feldstein, have gratuitously aggravated the danger by agreeing the administration's budget to a very high growth rate for the next five years. They project a rate averaging more than 4 percent a year through 1988. There has been only one period in this century, 1962-66, that enjoyed such high growth, and by the end of it the United States was feeling the early stages of the great inflationary wave that still has not fully receded. There were two consecutive years of very high growth in 1972-73, and three in 1976-78. Both cycles ended in recession and severe inflation.

By pressing now for unrealistically high growth in the 1980s, Mr. Reagan and his economists increase the probability that the present recovery will come to a similar end. If that happens, repeating so clear a historical pattern, it will be quite evident where the responsibility properly lies. It is not with the Federal Reserve.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Africa's Fragile Democracies

The fact is that, at least in its initial days, the new regime of General Mohammed Buhari was greeted with jubilation by some Nigerians. If the Nigerians want to be ruled by soldiers again, it was argued in African circles, what business is it of anyone else in Africa to suggest a different form of government for Nigeria? There is, in addition, the embarrassing fact that many of the regimes now in power in Africa came into existence by the ballot rather than by the bullet; they have no moral leg to stand on. The remainder of the governments — those that are still civilian — have to be careful what they say about Africa's men in uniform, so tenuous is the relationship between civilian and military authorities.

And yet Africa needs to speak out against the pattern of military takeovers that now threatens to institutionalize itself on the continent. We would be adopting double standards if we were to persist in condemning apartheid and urging the Pretoria regime to adopt a one-man, one-vote system of government, while remaining silent about the military overthrow of African governments that were elected on this same one-man, one-vote basis. If democracy is worth fighting for in South Africa, it is also worth fighting for in the rest of Africa.

—Hilary Ngweni, editor in chief of The Weekly Review (Nairobi), in Newsweek.

On the Kieseling Affair

The West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, had acquitted himself well in office until the Kieseling affair broke. His grasp of defense policy is widely acknowl-

edged. By all accounts he was liked in the forces. But when he came under pressure after sacking General Kieseling, he repeatedly displayed a lack of political judgment. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that in refusing Mr. Wörner's offer to resign, Chancellor Kohl was inspired as much by a desire to stave off the difficulties of a cabinet reshuffle as by the merits of the case.

—The Financial Times (London).

Behind the U.S. Defense Budget

President Reagan apparently believes that the \$305-billion U.S. defense budget will keep the recovery on track. He is obviously not thinking of the socioeconomic health of the United States, but of his plan to make the U.S. militarily preeminent.

What is this largest-ever military allocation means, in real terms, is that in bilateral relations military aid will be stressed over financial assistance to the poor countries that Washington will try to influence — starting with those in Central America.

—The Hindu Times (New Delhi).

Of note [in U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's report to Congress] is a plan to revive and strengthen "special task forces" to handle Third World disputes. Since there are restraints on the direct intervention of U.S. troops overseas, the plan could be designed to train local armies to combat guerrillas and terrorists in 15 countries. Such task forces could present a big step forward toward holding in check regional disputes.

—The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

FROM OUR FEB. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Convict's 23d Try for Parole

NEW YORK — Albert T. Patrick, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison for the murder of William Rice in September 1900, obtained [on Feb. 3] a writ of habeas corpus for a rehearing in the case. This is Patrick's 23d effort to gain freedom. William Rice, who was a millionaire living in New York, died from the effects of poison. His valet, Charles F. Jones, confessed that he killed him, but said that he was inspired by Patrick, who was a lawyer. He said that the two conspired to obtain possession of the Rice estate by means of a forged will. Jones was released as a reward for his confession. Patrick was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on Dec. 20, 1906.

1934: Japan Hints at Tripartite Pact

LONDON — Japan's new envoy to the United States, Hiroshi Satō, at 47, is the youngest ambassador in his country's service. On the verge of his departure for Washington, he discussed the outstanding questions of Japanese-American relations in the Pacific and Far East. Asked whether he favored an American-Japanese nonaggression pact, he said, "I realize that the American people dislike commitments which suggest foreign entanglements and so perhaps it might not be feasible to put such an accord into writing. But it would be desirable to have an understanding of some sort." Satō said even a three-power nonaggression accord between Japan, the United States and Russia might be effectuated.

Backing The Man In Front

By David S. Broder

BOSTON — Tip O'Neill is not going to walk a precinct for Walter F. Mondale. Robert Strauss, in his own words, is "too damn old" to be taking on another campaign. But when those two venerable and, in some quarters, revered Democrats endorsed Mr. Mondale's bid for the presidential nomination last week, it sent a message.

It did not end the contest. No endorsement could. Something like 20 million people are expected to take part in the Democratic Party primaries and caucuses, which begin in a couple of weeks. Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, and Robert S. Strauss, a former national chairman of the Democratic Party, will have, but two of those 20 million votes.

Their action did send a message that two of the canny and experienced old heads in the Democratic Party feel no disquiet at the thought of Mr. Mondale as the nominee. The whole business of endorsements became discredited in presidential politics when long-shot Democrats as George S. McGovern and Jimmy Carter upped heavily endorsed rivals — and when Ronald Reagan whipped the political establishment of the Republican Party in 1976 and then routed the establishment candidates George Bush and Howard Baker in 1980.

There were some pretty smart folks in the Democratic Party who argued most of last year that the endorsements of the AFL-CIO trade union federation and the National Education Association would "burr" Mondale as much as they help him. They



"Their arrogance is beginning to frost my shorts."

were wrong. The phone calls and the letters those organizations are directing to their members in Iowa, New Hampshire and the other primary states give Mr. Mondale a second arm to his campaign that none of his seven rivals can match.

Some of the other endorsements Mr. Mondale has received offer a similarly significant reward. Governors like Michael S. Dukakis in Massachusetts, Mario M. Cuomo in New York and Harry K. Hughes in Maryland give Mr. Mondale access to what

may be the best organizations in those states.

Mr. Strauss and Mr. O'Neill provide benefits of a different kind — a legitimizing touch that has more psychological than tangible rewards.

As party treasurer and chairman and as a Carter administration economics official, Mr. Strauss built a personal constituency and credibility among wealthy Democratic contributors and other businessmen. He took his time moving to Mr. Mondale, a man he knew well from the Carter

years, and did nothing to discourage the notion that he had doubts about Mr. Mondale's thinking and his political toughness.

By endorsing him now, Mr. Strauss is sending a message that it is neither wise nor necessary to invest in trying to beat Mr. Mondale. He is telling his friends that they can work with this fellow, and not to be put off by his labor backing or his liberal positions. He is telling them also that John Glenn — the man whose campaign is being run by Mr. Strauss's political

protégé, Robert J. Keefe — is not a worthwhile bet.

The O'Neill endorsement sends a different message. Mr. O'Neill has stayed out of presidential nominating politics since 1972. That year, he endorsed Edmund S. Muskie and, in his classic phrase, found himself "beaten by the cast of Ham," as he described the McGovern delegates who trounced him and his friends in his home district in Cambridge.

In 1976 and 1980, Mr. O'Neill kept silent on the nomination fight, and was less than delighted with the results. Since Ronald Reagan became president, Mr. O'Neill has endured more personal political abuse from the Republicans than has any other Democrat. He has been caricatured in Republican ads, and a major federal facility in his district has been left out of the latest Reagan budget.

There is no politician in the United States more anxious to defeat Ronald Reagan than Tip O'Neill. His endorsement tells all who know that fact that he thinks he has found the guy to beat Mr. Reagan.

None of this, however, guarantees Mr. Mondale a single victory in the one arena that counts — the caucuses and primaries. But the "blessing of inevitability" about his candidacy does inhibit his opponents.

Ever since Mr. McGovern reminded his fellow Democratic candidates at the end of the Dartmouth debate that bawls like the one that developed there could damage the party because "sometimes front-runners get nominated," the "shiping" of Mr. Mondale has decreased.

At the Harvard debate the other night, Mr. Mondale handled his rivals with an almost patronizing air, encouraging a Gary Hart or an Alan Cranston to recite on a favorite issue, and bemoaning his approval. It is going to take a big jolt to wipe that smile off Mr. Mondale's face.

The Washington Post.

A Woman Could Help in Democrats' Uphill Battle

By Ross K. Baker

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey — The Democratic Party did something very daring — many said foolhardy — when it nominated a Roman Catholic for president in 1928. The genius of that move was appreciated only years later when observers of the American political system realized that Alfred E. Smith's defeated candidacy had laid the groundwork for the century's most important partisan realignment. It rallied Catholic voters to the party and readied them for inclusion in Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal coalition, which developed into the nation's most durable political assemblage. The Democrats again have an opportunity to set the stage for a realignment — this time by running a woman for vice president.

This is usually elicited a formalistic reaction from politicians: Of course "serious consideration" should be given to putting a woman on the ticket. They then pass on to more practical matters. Forthright objections can, of course, be lodged. These range from the assertion that it would be seen as a "gimmick" to what is really the most flimsy caviar — that there is no woman well-known enough to be an asset on the ticket.

Any political innovation is stigmatized as a gimmick. Such novelties as the whistle-stop tour and the use of television have been so derided, but most have paid off handsomely.

The vice presidential nomination is unlikely to be seen as a gesture of tokenism. It is too important a role. Symbolic payoffs can be made with less consequential jobs.

The "unavailable woman" argument is the sorriest canard of all, considering that some male vice presidential nominees were not exactly household names. Richard M. Nixon rescued Spiro T. Agnew from the obscurity of the Maryland governorship; and who can seriously argue that Representative William E. Miller or Senator John J. Sparkman were better known in their day than, let us say, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro is in hers.

Certainty is no prerequisite for the No. 2 spot on a national ticket but is more likely an outgrowth of it. Does anyone doubt that a female vice presidential candidate would be among the five most famous Americans within a week of nomination?

It would be argued that a woman might repel as many voters as she attracted. This objection is not groundless. The Democrats, in 1928 and 1960, lost Southern Protestant support when they ran Catholics. In both cases, however, the defections were people whose ties to the Democrats were the most tenuous while those who won over developed the most durable attachments to the party.

More than religion or gender, it is the individual's personal qualities that will ultimately determine the acceptance of a candidate. Al Smith's East Side twang and cigar and brown derby were a trifle too exotic for provincial American tastes.

A fairer test of the acceptability of a Catholic was the more conventional, attractive John F.

Kennedy. Running in only slightly more enlightened times, Mr. Kennedy's religion was not accentuated by jarring stylistic aberrations. Accordingly, the woman who assumes the second spot on the ticket should represent the same traditional values Americans seem to esteem in male candidates.

Would a female candidate really help the Democrats in an uphill struggle against Mr. Reagan, or produce a realignment in the electorate that would redound to the party's long-term benefit?

The value of such a candidacy this year is that it would give the Democrats their last shot at the man with the gender-gender problem. What better way to underscore the party's concern for women? Win or lose, the party will have taken a stand by conferring its second most important nomination on a woman. Henceforth, she would be a force to be reckoned with in politics and likely to emerge as a presidential contender in her own right.

Such a gesture probably would bind women's organizations more tightly to the Democrats than they are today. More important would be the effect that such a choice would have on millions of ordinary Americans — men and women alike — who could tell their daughters that the big prize, the presidency, is now in their grasp.

The writer, a professor of political science at Rutgers University, served as an aide to three Democratic senators, and was a consultant to the House Democratic Caucus. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

15 Years After, Dean Rusk Still Exploring War, Peace

By Philip Geyelin

JACKSONVILLE, Alabama — The scene was the auditorium here at Jacksonville State University. The audience was mostly students. And the fellow hunched earnestly over the lectern was Dean Rusk, hard at the work he took up 15 years ago when he left Washington under the cloud of the Indochina War.

His work as professor of law at the University of Georgia and a campus lecturer, is building bridges across the generation gap in hopes of helping young people solve the war-and-peace problems that he freely concedes his own generation could not

note that it is 38 years "since a nuclear weapon was fired in anger"; that the most we can hope for in arms control is to start trying to put a ceiling on delivery vehicles (warheads, he insists, can always be hidden); that "détente" means nothing more than a "persistent pursuit of possible points of agreement" with the Russians that can be verified.

But he is concerned that the Atlantic alliance is taken too much for granted now — precisely because it has been a "brilliant success" — and that some way must be found to rekindle the postwar commitment to "collective security."

He stopped for a long look to Lebanon, as a laboratory for the study of all the problems inherent in the limited use of force in a wide open society. He sees a "tantalizing possibility" — and that is about all you can say at the moment — of restoring an independent Lebanon. "But he would favor testing quickly whether the Lebanese are 'willing and able' to pull it off. If not, he added, Congress will have 'serious decisions to make.'"

Peace in the Middle East "can only be made by those who live out there," he insisted. But withdrawal of American forces now without regard to the likelihood of chaotic consequences would be "somewhat irresponsible."

No pat answers there. Mr. Rusk does offer one guiding principle: "At the end of the day, the American people are going to have to decide. No president can pursue a policy for very long without the support and the understanding of the Congress and the American people." A Vietnam lesson learned? So it sounded.

Mr. Rusk summed up with a story of a hot-and-heavy United Nations debate on Berlin between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and a U.S. representative. Afterward, a friend asked Mr. Gromyko's wife what she thought of it and she replied: "These men are playing such childish and dangerous games."

And that, Mr. Rusk concluded, is the lingering mystery to him: how to "explain the gap between that universal yearning for peace on the part of ordinary people in practically every country and these childish and dangerous games these governments play with each other. The more I try to look into it, the more complex and elusive the answers become."

The Washington Post.

The Troubles in Northern Africa

By Richard B. Parker

WASHINGTON — Outbreaks of bloody street violence in both Tunisia and Morocco last month were apparently set off by government increases in basic food prices. Yet in both cases, the upheavals can be linked to deeper dissatisfaction among young people drawn to Islamic fundamentalism. The United States has a considerable interest in helping both countries deal with the economic and social problems that have nourished these movements.

The fundamentalists in both Tunisia and Morocco may admire the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, but the Iranian revolution has obviously been a great stimulus to their movements, but there is no evidence of an organizational connection between them and the Iranian leader. The link is one of similar motivation — a drive for a return to traditional Islam and a rejection of imported Western values.

Many North African fundamentalists are university students or graduates in the sciences and professions. They belong to small independent groups that often seem to have little organizational connections with each other. Their numbers are unknown, but they are many. In 1982, an estimated 3 percent of the student body at Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco, belonged to these groups, and a surprising 30 percent of them were women. These groups are probably more numerous in Tunisia, where they have followers in the armed

forces and in the government.

Because their ideology is the official religion of the state and has deep roots in the society, it is impossible to suppress them effectively. They can perhaps be co-opted, or assuaged or corrupted, but not rooted out. Their principal activity has been agitation and propaganda, and they have become an influence throughout northwest Africa.

Their appeal to Moslem youth lies in the ready answers they give to the bewildering problems of modernizing societies — that the fault lies with leaders who have strayed from the righteous path of Islam and that all will be well if these leaders can be replaced by true believers.

Such doctrines have special appeal in countries like Morocco and Tunisia, where population growth rates and troubled economies have produced unemployment of 20 percent to 25 percent, providing a surplus of idle, half-educated youth. In Tunisia, the violence seems to have started spontaneously with the announcement of food price increases, but it was quickly exploited by a clandestine fundamentalist group. In Morocco, the trouble did not start until two weeks after the price increase and well after the Tunisian riots were over.

This has led to speculation that the Moroccan riots were inspired by those in Tunisia and that they

were organized and premeditated. Once the troubles started, they spread quickly in both countries.

In both countries, calm was restored only after the army intervened and the price increases were rescinded. This was a serious setback for both regimes, which had acted from sharp economic necessity in reducing food subsidies that had kept prices artificially low.

The disturbances will also have consequences for the United States, which is closely identified with the regimes in both Tunisia and Morocco. The North African coast is vital to the defense of Western Europe, and the United States has particularly close military ties with Morocco, whose air bases figure in U.S. contingency plans for deploying troops to the Gulf.

For the moment, the genie has been put back into the bottle in both Tunisia and Morocco. Yet there will be no keeping it there unless some progress is made on the serious social, economic and political problems facing both countries. In particular, something substantial needs to be done to reduce population growth rates, increase employment and raise agricultural production. This will require a good deal of money and effort. But time is running out for both countries.

The writer, who is editor of the Middle East Journal, was U.S. ambassador to Algeria, Lebanon and Morocco. This comment was contributed to The New York Times.

A New Layer of Insecurity

Regarding the report "New Missile Bases in Czechoslovakia Are Now Manned by Soviet Soldiers" (IHT, Jan. 20):

We note that the Soviet Union is now deploying nuclear weapons, probably SS-20s, in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. We objected for many years to each new deployment of nuclear weapons, and with the proposals to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles a lot of people joined us in saying, "Enough is enough, it is time to stop."

It is now generally recognized that both superpowers have such huge stocks of nuclear weapons that it is not necessary, militarily, to match the other's arsenal. It is not necessary to match the Soviet SS-20s,

which were not needed in the first place, and now it is not necessary to match the deployment of Pershing-2s in West Germany and cruise missiles in Britain. All that has been achieved is to add another layer of insecurity, more triggers to start a nuclear war.

We vehemently protested in many different ways the deployments of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, and will continue to do so. We wish to protest equally vehemently the new deployments of SS-20s in East Germany and Czechoslovakia and the siting of additional nuclear-armed submarines off the coasts of the United States. We will not be reported doing this. We cannot march in East Germany, Czechoslovakia or to Moscow (ask those who have been trying for the past two years on the "Walk to Moscow"). We cannot build peace

camp at Soviet nuclear missile bases. Nevertheless we do object, we do protest, and will do so in whatever way is open to us.

SHEILA DAKES

National Peace Council, London.

Down With Blondie

Kati Marton [on Dec. 14] and Brenda Maddox [on Jan. 13] show a welcome awareness on the part of the International Herald Tribune toward women's issues. This stands, unfortunately, in complete contrast to the fact that you continue to publish the comic strip "Blondie."

I cannot understand how a newspaper such as yours can keep assisting us with such sexist garbage.

C. STERGIDIS, Paris.

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NYSE Most Actives													
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change		Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change		
AT&T	1,234,567	28.50	28.25	28.30	28.40	+0.10	IBM	987,654	120.00	119.50	119.75	120.10	+0.35
Exxon	1,230,000	72.00	71.75	71.80	71.90	+0.10	Merck	765,432	55.00	54.50	54.75	54.85	+0.10
QualCom	1,631,974	57.00	56.50	56.75	56.85	+0.10	Boeing	543,210	75.00	74.50	74.75	74.85	+0.10
Chrysler	1,042,000	42.00	41.75	41.80	41.90	+0.10	Johnson & Johnson	321,098	60.00	59.50	59.75	59.85	+0.10
IBM	1,494,000	114.00	113.50	113.75	113.85	+0.10	Walmart	210,987	40.00	39.50	39.75	39.85	+0.10
Merck	1,499,000	36.00	35.75	35.80	35.90	+0.10	Target	109,876	30.00	29.50	29.75	29.85	+0.10
Exxon	1,214,000	42.00	41.75	41.80	41.90	+0.10	Home Depot	98,765	20.00	19.50	19.75	19.85	+0.10
GM	1,253,000	12.00	11.90	11.95	12.00	+0.05	Costco	76,543	15.00	14.50	14.75	14.85	+0.10
Prizer	1,227,000	39.00	38.75	38.80	38.90	+0.10	AT&T	76,543	5.00	4.75	4.80	4.90	+0.10
Boeing	787,000	71.00	70.50	70.75	70.85	+0.10	Walmart	65,432	12.00	11.50	11.75	11.85	+0.10
IBM	1,154,000	14.00	13.90	13.95	14.00	+0.05	Exxon	54,321	4.00	3.75	3.80	3.90	+0.10
Houng	1,103,000	66.00	65.25	65.50	65.60	+0.10	Boeing	43,210	3.00	2.75	2.80	2.90	+0.10
Chrysler	1,051,000	1.25	1.20	1.21	1.22	+0.01	Johnson & Johnson	32,109	2.00	1.95	1.96	1.97	+0.01
ITT	1,011,000	43.00	42.75	42.80	42.90	+0.10	Walmart	21,098	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.97	+0.01
AT&T	984,000	4.00	3.90	3.95	4.00	+0.05							

Dow Jones Averages											
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1212.13	1224.56	1197.89	1197.89	-20.44	Trans	267.92	267.92	251.42	256.97	-1.63
Util	122.42	123.48	121.72	121.89	-1.49	Comp	482.55	485.86	473.24	472.76	-1.52

NYSE Diaries									
		Class	Prv.						
Advanced		352	844						
Declined		1102	561						
Unchanged		261	365						
Total Issues		2316	2798						
New Highs		8	37						
New Lows		37	32						
Volume up	19,655,340								

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	94.95	92.98	92.98	—
Industrials	102.99	107.94	107.94	—
Transp.	92.43	89.45	89.45	—
Utilities	41.63	41.17	41.17	—
Finance	94.04	92.85	92.85	—

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.		
	Buy	Sales
Feb. 2	196,618	404,802
Feb. 3	200,040	298,737
Feb. 4	192,880	415,760
Feb. 5	214,830	433,129
Feb. 27	202,994	370,871

* included in the close

Friday's NYSE Closing	
Vol. of 4 p.m. _____	107,184,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. _____	111,530,000
Prev Consolidated Close _____	128,534,420

**Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

AMEX Diaries		Close	P
Advanced	_____	197	
Declined	_____	494	
Unchanged	_____	210	
Total Issues	_____	811	
New Highs	_____	2	
New Lows	_____	24	
Volume up	_____	1,177,620	
Volume down	_____	3,846,118	

Standard & Poors Index			
	High	Low	Close
Industries	146.78	146.71	146.71
Transp.	142.78	142.04	142.28
Utilities	69.27	68.93	68.93
Finance	16.01	15.71	15.71
Composite	163.98	163.82	163.82

NASDAQ Index			
	Close	Chng	Week Ago
Composite	2640.1	-2.15	273.18
Industrials	371.19	-1.17	313.16
Finance	2684.4	-6.43	283.20
Insurance	344.7	-1.24	252.62
Utilities	234.22	-1.87	164.87
Banks	297.71	+0.37	216.95
Transp.	297.43	-0.29	243.71

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
	Close
Bonds	714.7
Utilities	69.12
Industrials	74.22

AMEX Most Active					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	
Worold	320	34	33	34	
Darnep	254	34	33	34	
TIEs	234	32	31	30 1/2	
CellLow	223	34	33	34	
Comet	177	34	33	34	
Grilik	165	25	25	25 1/2	
Schoel n	115	24	23	23 1/2	
Comet	102	24	23	23 1/2	
Hest n A	91	42	41 1/2	41 1/2	
VrDm	92	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	

AMEX Stock Index			
	High	Low	Close
	315.97	312.17	312.34

NYSE Most Active Stocks				NYSE Most Active Stocks			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
17 AAR	1,400,000	1.40	1.38	181 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
18 ACF	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	182 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
19 AMCN	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	183 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
20 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	184 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
21 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	185 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
22 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	186 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
23 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	187 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
24 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	188 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
25 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	189 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
26 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	190 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
27 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	191 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
28 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	192 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
29 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	193 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
30 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	194 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
31 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	195 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
32 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	196 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
33 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	197 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
34 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	198 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
35 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	199 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
36 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	200 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
37 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	201 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
38 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	202 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
39 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	203 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
40 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	204 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
41 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	205 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
42 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	206 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
43 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	207 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
44 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	208 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
45 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	209 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
46 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	210 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
47 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	211 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
48 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	212 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
49 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	213 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
50 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	214 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
51 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	215 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
52 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	216 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
53 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	217 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
54 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	218 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
55 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	219 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
56 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	220 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
57 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	221 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
58 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	222 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
59 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	223 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
60 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	224 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
61 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	225 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
62 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	226 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
63 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	227 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
64 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	228 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
65 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	229 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
66 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	230 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
67 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	231 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
68 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	232 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
69 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	233 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
70 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	234 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
71 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	235 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
72 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	236 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
73 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	237 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
74 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	238 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
75 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	239 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
76 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	240 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
77 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	241 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
78 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	242 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
79 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	243 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
80 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	244 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
81 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	245 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
82 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	246 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
83 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	247 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
84 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	248 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
85 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	249 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
86 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	250 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
87 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	251 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
88 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	252 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
89 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	253 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
90 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	254 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
91 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	255 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
92 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	256 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
93 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	257 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
94 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	258 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
95 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	259 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
96 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	260 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
97 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	261 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
98 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	262 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
99 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	263 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75
100 AMR	1,333,333	1.40	1.38	264 BAC	851,333	35.00	34.75

12 Month High Low Stock										Dn. Yld. P/E	
A											
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
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105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
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114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
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147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
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168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
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189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
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213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219
222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
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231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234
237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237
240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
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267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267
270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
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276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276
279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
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288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288
291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291
294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294
297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	303
306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312
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318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318
321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327
330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
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345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345
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354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357
360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360
363	363	363	363	363	363	363	363	363	363	363	363
366	366	366	366	366	366	366	366	366	366	366	366
369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369
372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372
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384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387
390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393
396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396
399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399
402	402	402	402	402	4						

Close		12 Month		Stock		Dow-J. Ind.	
Open	Chg.	High	Low	Open	Chg.	Open	Chg.
5	2 1/2	21	20 1/2	DeHaar	1/2	134	1 1/2
10	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
15	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
20	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
25	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
30	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
35	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
40	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
45	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
50	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
55	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
60	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
65	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
70	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
75	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
80	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
85	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
90	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
95	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
100	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
105	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
110	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
115	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
120	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
125	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
130	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
135	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
140	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
145	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
150	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
155	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
160	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
165	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
170	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
175	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
180	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
185	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
190	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
195	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
200	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
205	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
210	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
215	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
220	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
225	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
230	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
235	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
240	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
245	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
250	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
255	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
260	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
265	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
270	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
275	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
280	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
285	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
290	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
295	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
300	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
305	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
310	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
315	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
320	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
325	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
330	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
335	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
340	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
345	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
350	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
355	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
360	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
365	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
370	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
375	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
380	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
385	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
390	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
395	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
400	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
405	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
410	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
415	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
420	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
425	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
430	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
435	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
440	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
445	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
450	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
455	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
460	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
465	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
470	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
475	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
480	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
485	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
490	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
495	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
500	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
505	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
510	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
515	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
520	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
525	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
530	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
535	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
540	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
545	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
550	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
555	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
560	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
565	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
570	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
575	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
580	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
585	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
590	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
595	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
600	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
605	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
610	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
615	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
620	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
625	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
630	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
635	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
640	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
645	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
650	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
655	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
660	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
665	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
670	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
675	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
680	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
685	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
690	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
695	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
700	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
705	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
710	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
715	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
720	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
725	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
730	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
735	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
740	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
745	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
750	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
755	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
760	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
765	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
770	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
775	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
780	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
785	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
790	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
795	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
800	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
805	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
810	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
815	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
820	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
825	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
830	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
835	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
840	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
845	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
850	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	1 1/2
855	1/2	20 1/2	20	DeHoff	1/2	134	

12 Month High Low				Close		12 Month High Low				Close	
				Open						Open	
1591	34	34	34	34	34	1212	74	74	74	74	74
1592	34	34	34	34	34	1213	74	74	74	74	74
1593	34	34	34	34	34	1214	74	74	74	74	74
1594	34	34	34	34	34	1215	74	74	74	74	74
1595	34	34	34	34	34	1216	74	74	74	74	74
1596	34	34	34	34	34	1217	74	74	74	74	74
1597	34	34	34	34	34	1218	74	74	74	74	74
1598	34	34	34	34	34	1219	74	74	74	74	74
1599	34	34	34	34	34	1220	74	74	74	74	74
1600	34	34	34	34	34	1221	74	74	74	74	74
1601	34	34	34	34	34	1222	74	74	74	74	74
1602	34	34	34	34	34	1223	74	74	74	74	74
1603	34	34	34	34	34	1224	74	74	74	74	74
1604	34	34	34	34	34	1225	74	74	74	74	74
1605	34	34	34	34	34	1226	74	74	74	74	74
1606	34	34	34	34	34	1227	74	74	74	74	74
1607	34	34	34	34	34	1228	74	74	74	74	74
1608	34	34	34	34	34	1229	74	74	74	74	74
1609	34	34	34	34	34	1230	74	74	74	74	74
1610	34	34	34	34	34	1231	74	74	74	74	74
1611	34	34	34	34	34	1232	74	74	74	74	74
1612	34	34	34	34	34	1233	74	74	74	74	74
1613	34	34	34	34	34	1234	74	74	74	74	74
1614	34	34	34	34	34	1235	74	74	74	74	74
1615	34	34	34	34	34	1236	74	74	74	74	74
1616	34	34	34	34	34	1237	74	74	74	74	74
1617	34	34	34	34	34	1238	74	74	74	74	74
1618	34	34	34	34	34	1239	74	74	74	74	74
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1624	34	34	34	34	34	1245	74	74	74	74	74
1625	34	34	34	34	34	1246	74	74	74	74	74
1626	34	34	34	34	34	1247	74	74	74	74	74
1627	34	34	34	34	34	1248	74	74	74	74	74
1628	34	34	34	34	34	1249	74	74	74	74	74
1629	34	34	34	34	34	1250	74	74	74	74	74
1630	34	34	34	34	34	1251	74	74	74	74	74
1631	34	34	34	34	34	1252	74	74	74	74	74
1632	34	34	34	34	34	1253	74	74	74	74	74
1633	34	34	34	34	34	1254	74	74	74	74	74
1634	34	34	34	34	34	1255	74	74	74	74	74
1635	34	34	34	34	34	1256	74	74	74	74	74
1636	34	34	34	34	34	1257	74	74	74	74	74
1637	34	34	34	34	34	1258	74	74	74	74	74
1638	34	34	34	34	34	1259	74	74	74	74	74
1639	34	34	34	34	34	1260	74	74	74	74	74
1640	34	34	34	34	34	1261	74	74	74	74	74
1641	34	34	34	34	34	1262	74	74	74	74	74
1642	34	34	34	34	34	1263	74	74	74	74	74
1643	34	34	34	34	34	1264	74	74	74	74	74
1644	34	34	34	34	34	1265	74	74	74	74	74
1645	34	34	34	34	34	1266	74	74	74	74	74
1646	34	34	34	34	34	1267	74	74	74	74	74
1647	34	34	34	34	34	1268	74	74	74	74	74
1648	34	34	34	34	34	1269	74	74	74	74	74
1649	34	34	34	34	34	1270	74	74	74	74	74
1650	34	34	34	34	34	1271	74	74	74	74	74
1651	34	34	34	34	34	1272	74	74	74	74	74
1652	34	34	34	34	34	1273	74	74	74	74	74
1653	34	34	34	34	34	1274	74	74	74	74	74
1654	34	34	34	34	34	1275	74	74	74	74	74
1655	34	34	34	34	34	1276	74	74	74	74	74
1656	34	34	34	34	34	1277	74	74	74	74	74
1657	34	34	34	34	34	1278	74	74	74	74	74
1658	34	34	34	34	34	1279	74	74	74	74	74
1659	34	34	34	34	34	1280	74	74	74	74	74
1660	34	34	34	34	34	1281	74	74	74	74	74
1661	34	34	34	34	34	1282	74	74	74	74	74
1662	34	34	34	34	34	1283	74	74	74	74	74
1663	34	34	34	34	34	1284	74	74	74	74	74
1664	34	34	34	34	34	1285	74	74	74	74	74
1665	34	34	34	34	34	1286	74	74	74	74	74
1666	34	34	34	34	34	1287	74	74	74	74	74
1667	34	34	34	34	34	1288	74	74	74	74	74
1668	34	34	34	34	34	1289	74	74	74	74	74
1669	34	34	34	34	34	1290	74	74	74	74	74
1670	34	34	34	34	34	1291	74	74	74	74	74
1671	34	34	34	34	34	1292	74	74	74	74	74
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1681	34	34	34	34	34	1302	74	74	74	74	74
1682	34	34	34	34	34	1303	74	74	74	74	74
1683	34	34	34	34	34	1304	74	74	74	74	74
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1686	34	34	34	34	34	1307	74	74	74	74	74
1687	34	34	34	34	34	1308	74	74	74	74	74
1688	34	34	34	34	34	1309	74	74	74	74	74
1689	34	34	34	34	34	1310	74	74	74	74	74
1690	34	34	34	34	34	1311	74	74	74	74	74
1691	34	34	34	34	34	1312	74	74	74	74	74
1692	34	34	34	34	34	1313	74	74	74	74	74
1693	34	34	34	34	34	1314	74	74	74	74	74
1694	34	34	34	34	34	1315	74	74	74	74	74
1695	34	34	34	34	34	1316	74	74	74	74	74
1696	34	34	34	34	34	1317	74	74	74	74	74
1697	34	34	34	34	34	1318	74	74	74	74	74
1698	34	34	34	34	34	1319	74	74	74	74	74
1699	34	34	34	34	34	1320	74	74	74	74	74
1700	34	34	34	34	34	1321	74	74	74	74	74
1701	34	34	34	34	34	1322	74	74	74	74	74
1702	34	34	34	34	34	1323	74	74	74	74	74
1703	34	34	34	34	34	1324	74	74	74	74	74
1704	34	34	34	34	34	1325	74	74	74	74	74
1705	34	34	34	34	34	1326	74	74	74	74	74
1706	34	34	34	34	34	1327	74	74	74	74	74
1707	34	34	34	34	34	1328	74	74	74	74	74
1708	34	34	34	34	34	1329	74	74	74	74	74
1709	34	34	34	34	34	1330	74	74	74	74	74
1710	34	34	34	34	34	1331	74	74	74	74	74
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1713	34	34	34	34	34	1334	74	74	74	74	74
1714	34	34	34	34	34	1335	74	74	74	74	74
1715	34	34	34	34	34	1336	74	74	74	74	74
1716	34	34	34	34	34	1337	74	74	74	74	74
1717	34	34	34	34	34	1338	74	74	74	74	74
1718	34	34	34	34	34	1339	74	74	74	74	74
1719	34	34	34	34	34	1340	74	74	74	74	74
1720	34	34	34	34	34	1341	74	74	74	74	74
1721	34	34	34	34	34	1342	74	74	74	74	74
1722	34	34	34	34	34	1343	74	74	74	74	74
1723	34	34	34	34	34	1344	74	74	74	74	74
1724	34	34	34	34	34	1345	74				

AMEX Most Actives										COMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change						
Gold	1,234,567	120.00	119.50	119.75	120.10	+0.35	Silver	987,654	15.00	14.75	14.80	14.90	+0.10						
Copper	876,543	3.50	3.45	3.46	3.47	+0.01	Platinum	765,432	80.00	79.50	79.75	79.85	+0.10						
Palladium	654,321	25.00	24.75	24.80	24.90	+0.10	Crude Oil	543,210	25.00	24.50	24.75	24.85	+0.10						
Natural Gas	432,109	1.50	1.45	1.46	1.47	+0.01	Wheat	321,098	1.20	1.15	1.16	1.17	+0.01						
Barley	321,098	0.80	0.75	0.76	0.77	+0.01	Corn	210,987	0.60	0.55	0.56	0.57	+0.01						
Soybeans	210,987	0.40	0.35	0.36	0.37	+0.01	Beans	109,876	0.30	0.25	0.26	0.27	+0.01						
Wheat	109,876	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.17	+0.01	Flour	98,765	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.07	+0.01						
Corn	87,654	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.07	+0.01	Oilseeds	76,543	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04	+0.01						

NASDAQ Index											
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
NASDAQ Composite	1,234.56	1,239.00	1,224.00	1,236.00	+1.44	NASDAQ Industrial	1,345.67	1,350.10	1,335.00	1,347.00	+1.33
NASDAQ Utility	1,456.78	1,461.20	1,446.00	1,458.00	+1.22	NASDAQ Foreign	1,567.89	1,572.30	1,552.00	1,569.00	+1.11
NASDAQ Global	1,678.90	1,683.40	1,663.00	1,680.00	+1.10	NASDAQ Bond	1,789.01	1,793.50	1,774.00	1,791.00	+1.09
NASDAQ-100 Index											
Microsoft	120.45	121.20	119.80	120.80	+0.35	Amazon	115.67	116.50	114.90	115.80	+0.13
Apple	150.23	151.10	149.50	150.50	+0.27	Google	140.89	141.70	140.10	140.60	+0.50
Facebook	180.56	181.40	179.80	180.20	+0.64	Twitter	55.32	55.80	54.90	55.10	+0.28
Netflix	220.78	221.60	219.90	220.50	+0.72	LinkedIn	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Spotify	110.34	111.20	109.70	110.60	+0.26	Slack	85.45	86.10	84.80	85.70	+0.25
Zoom	160.91	161.80	160.20	160.70	+0.79	Dropbox	70.23	70.90	69.60	70.40	+0.21
Twitter	55.32	55.80	54.90	55.10	+0.28	Paycom Software	120.56	121.40	119.80	120.90	+0.34
LinkedIn	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	Workday	130.67	131.50	129.90	130.80	+0.13
Slack	85.45	86.10	84.80	85.70	+0.25	ServiceNow	140.78	141.60	140.10	140.50	+0.42
Dropbox	70.23	70.90	69.60	70.40	+0.21	Okta	90.34	91.20	89.70	90.60	+0.26
Paycom Software	120.56	121.40	119.80	120.90	+0.34	Greenlight Financial	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
Workday	130.67	131.50	129.90	130.80	+0.13	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
ServiceNow	140.78	141.60	140.10	140.50	+0.42	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Okta	90.34	91.20	89.70	90.60	+0.26	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
Greenlight Financial	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13	Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18
Veritas	100.12	100.80	99.50	100.30	+0.18	NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17
NetScout Systems	110.23	111.10	109.50	110.40	+0.17	Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80	+0.13
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Avaya	105.67	106.50	104.90	105.80</							

Volvo Is Expected To Make Windfall On Oil Investments

— Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's Volvo record 1983 profit were marred by the losses of its oil trading subsidiary, which reaped a major windfall from one of its investments in Norway, according to company sources.

Saga Petroleum, a private Norwegian company partially owned by Volvo, could reap a profit of up to 10 billion Norwegian kroner (\$1.27 billion) from a 10-percent stake in the oil block 34/7, the sources said. The block was reported by Norwegian sources last week to have been allotted.

The block's recoverable reserves are estimated to be between 1 billion and 2.5 billion of crude oil, they added.

Volvo took a 20-percent stake in Saga in return for making a badly needed cash injection into the oil company.

Stock market analysts in Stockholm said Volvo's share of Saga's profits from the field will amply compensate it for the losses recorded by its trading subsidiary, Scandinavian Oil Co.

Volvo, Scandinavia's largest industrial company, reported last month a record 1983 profit of 4.25 billion Swedish krona (\$523 million) 43 percent from 1982.

But Scandinavian Trading Co., one of the world's largest independent oil traders, said the windfall could force Volvo to mount a financial rescue of its oil trading subsidiary.

Investor confidence in Volvo strengthened after, with analysts forecasting even higher profits in 1984 as a result of a strong demand for Volvo cars and trucks.

"We are also quite sure that STC will be allowed to repeat its losses," one stock market commentator said.

Volvo has for some years been diversifying into energy, food and trading to end its dependence on the erratic oil sales.

North		South		High Low		Volvo		Dow Jones		NYSE		NASDAQ		AMEX		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE		NYSE	
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Volvo Is Expected To Make Windfall On Oil Investment

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's Volvo, whose record 1983 profit was marred by the heavy losses of its oil trading subsidiary, is likely to reap a major windfall from one of its offshore investments in Norway, according to Norwegian oil sources.

Saga Petroleum, a private Norwegian oil company partly owned by Volvo, could make a profit of up to 10 billion Norwegian kroner (\$1.27 billion) from a 10-percent stake in North Sea oil block 34/7, the sources said Thursday. The block was reported by Norwegian industry sources last week to have been allocated to Saga.

The block's recoverable reserves are estimated to be between 1 billion and 2.5 billion barrels of crude oil, they added.

Volvo took a 20-percent stake

Vol. of 4 p.m. _____ 6,600,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. _____ 6,740,000

**Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible][illegible]

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	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1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	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News hot from the trading floor in

Edward

Edward
Rohrbach's
Wall Street
Watch.

Feb. 3

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]**Feb. 3**[illegible]

Non Banks

[illegible]

Japan Registrations Down

TOKYO *Reuters*

TOKYO — Japanese new vehicle registrations in January totaled 202,300, down 3 percent from 208,500 a year earlier and down 39.9 percent from 336,500 in December, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association said Friday.

ACROSS

1 Amazon estuary
5 Mid-February toxophile
10 Extracted stibine
15 Oscar-winning costume designer
19 Opposed, in the Ozarks
20 "... fair sun ..."
21 "See if ..."
22 Nervous
23 Michael Bond's bear
25 Turtle owned by Eloise
27 Battle of the Bulge site
28 Hayseed
30 Daisy type
31 Negro and Bravo
32 Fields of snow
33 Sale stipulation
34 Strong man
37 Chauvinist
38 A Freudian
41 Actress
42 France
43 Beatriz Potter's hedgehog Mrs.
44 Org. with a taxing job

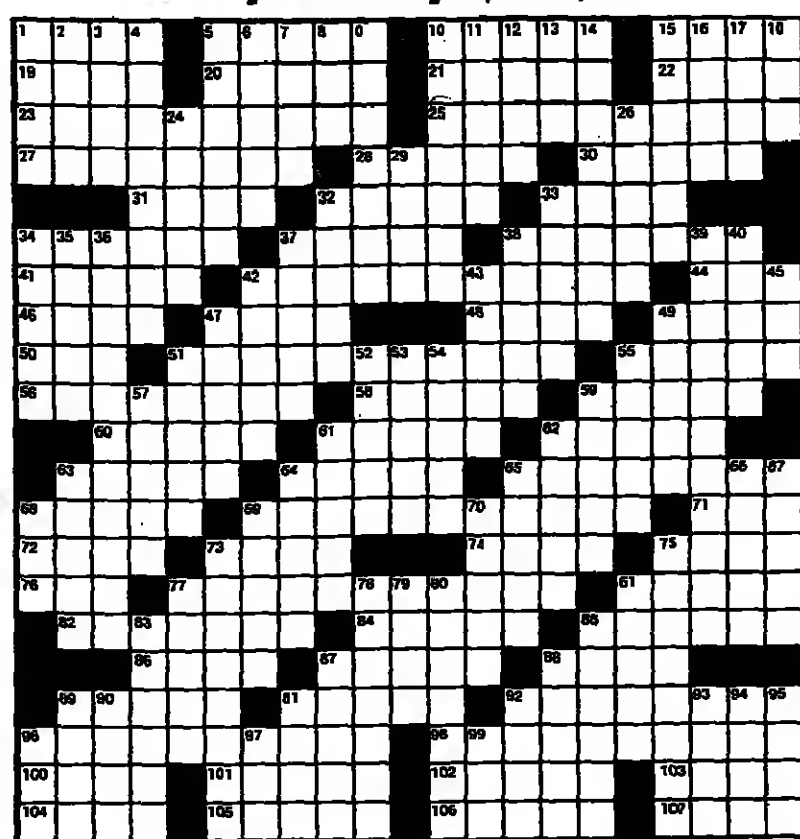
ACROSS

46 Tool for Kite or Hite
47 Half-seas over
48 Goose eggs
49 Supplication
50 A handful
51 President Nixon's puppy
55 Collapsed, with "in"
56 Investigation culmination
58 Piggyback periods
59 Ersatz backyard swings
60 Bat
61 Cue to the band
62 Proprietary
63 Out of cabbage
64 Bright star in Cygnus
65 Barkeep's rocks
68 Cheaply ornate
69 Orlando's egress
71 Hammar-skjöld's predecessor
72 As soon as
73 Leads up to a proposal
74 Cloverleaf
75 Parakeet suite
76 Randy's rink-mate
77 Black cat who inspired Yeats

ACROSS

81 Threw for a loop
82 Major French newspaper
84 "Detour, of 'Star Wars'
85 Highland music makers
86 Reo's eponym
87 Violin virtuoso
88 "Want for Christmas ..."
89 Org. co-founded by Victor Herbert
91 Varnish ingredient
92 Is dilettantish
93 Bountiful boar of Valhalla
98 Duke of Wellington's steed
100 Joyce's Livia
101 Pe-Pe or Xeng-Li
102 Singer Frankie or Cleo
103 "Cabaret"
104 Disagreement
105 Supporter of the arts
106 Expressionist artist: Max
107 P.D.Q., on a memo

Beastly Assembly By Henry Hook



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DOWN

1 One of the Three Bears
2 Late-slow actor John
3 Blackmore hero
4 Danny Kaye portrayal
5 Zumborok or culverin
6 Twists one's arm
7 Watermelon residue
8 Equi-
9 Renunciative
10 Have the facts wrong
11 F.D.R.'s Interior Sec.

DOWN

12 Tooth's partner
13 Marshall Plan initials
14 Evictions of kings
15 Marlon's opinions, e.g.
16 MacDonald's co-duetist
17 "The Morning Watch" author
18 Red 1 is one
20 Back of the skull
26 Philip Nolan's fate
29 Where to hear "Eve!"

DOWN

32 Option in Polk's slogan
33 Daring display in the Gay Nineties
34 Show scorn
35 Old Roman coins
36 Westminster's Best-in-Show: 1940-41
37 Maggie's Mr.
38 Negatively charged particle
39 Race horse in an A.C. Doyle tale

DOWN

40 1913 poem, set to music in 1922
42 Modicum of color
43 "... water (on the carpet)
45 Blue
47 Be contingent (on)
49 Polynesian koinoch
51 Curly's kin
52 Hockey
53 Motorist's stopover
54 Evidence for the defense
55 Half of diez

DOWN

57 Tube type
58 Nebbish
61 "... great observer"
62 Carol opener
63 Hackneyed
64 Bombinate
65 Only state never under a foreign flag
66 "The Sanction," Eastwood film
67 Acorns, e.g.
68 Understood
69 Recommended wartime purchases

DOWN

70 Pyromaniac's crime
73 Trachea
75 "Art ... with an earnest soul and a ..."
77 Dental concern
78 Type of pass
79 City near provg
80 Sacrileg part of the ear
81 Moral corruption
83 High-grade coffee

DOWN

85 Errory item
87 Transparency
88 Congregation's cries
89 Texas — M.
90 Dispatch
91 Danube tributary
92 Joy ride
93 Sponsorship
94 Mohammed — Pahlavi
95 Child's play
96 — Paulo, Brazil
97 Calf laugh?
99 What a thole supports

KODANSHA ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JAPAN

Gen Iwasaka, editor in chief. Nine volumes, 3,104 pp. \$550.
Kodansha International, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Don Oberdorfer

JAPAN has been amassing startling economic and technological power in recent decades, but the scarcity of detailed information in English about this remarkable island nation has been increasingly inconvenient and frustrating for the Western world. The problem has arisen from the relatively impenetrable Japanese language, compounded by the unfamiliarity of its history and culture and the scarcity of skilled intercultural interpreters. As a result, there has been a tremendous gap between the need for, and the availability of, background knowledge, especially the broad range of information that is familiar to most educated Japanese but often unknown and almost inaccessible to say but the most expert foreigners.

This mammoth undertaking sponsored by one of Japan's leading publishing firms is the Cadillac of reference works, the very bulk and authority of

BOOKS

which seems inconsistent with its subject, the land of Toyotas and transistors. In another sense, though, the encyclopedia is a brilliant example of the precision, penchant for detail, planning and skillful coordination of effort which have played such a large role in Japan's modern success.

More than a decade in the making, the work was supervised by separate U.S. and Japanese advisory committees composed of respected scholars. The 1,400 authors of the 9,417 entries include just about everybody of prominence in the field.

The subject matter is equally inclusive. Here are descriptions of the reign of every emperor, just about all the heroes, folk tales, wars and famous incidents of the past, the most famous haiku poets, Japanese and foreign educators in Japan, major corporations and governmental agencies, and "living national treasures," the craftsmen honored in this appealing fashion.

Trivia buffs can find such things as the home run records for Japanese baseball, the history of *manga* (Japan's popular comic drawings), and the English translation of the *Kimigayo*, the de facto national anthem.

The heart of the work is 123 "major presenta-

tions" of more than 3,500 words each covering such topics as Japan's history, economy and traditions and its interaction with each of the other major nations which have come into its life.

As a test of fairness and completeness, I turned to the sections on Korea, a neighboring country which Japan ruled as a colony from 1910 to 1945 and about which many Japanese have complicated feelings. Articles on the subject covered 17 pages, ranging from a revealing discussion of Koreans living in Japan, a subject that is touchy in Tokyo, to an extensive and straightforward survey of Korea's history and relationship with Japan from prehistoric times right up to Japan's current ties with each of the two Korean regimes on the bitterly divided peninsula.

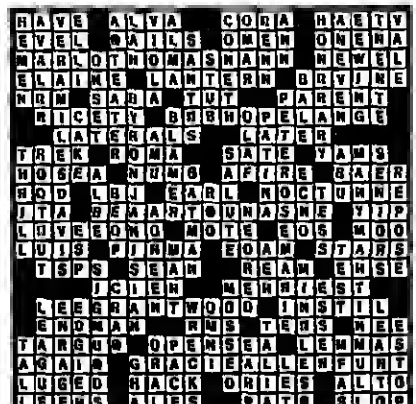
Reading this, I learned several things, including the fact that in 1903 William Howard Taft as U.S. secretary of war signed an agreement with the Japanese prime minister recognizing Japan's sway over Korea in return for Japanese recognition of the United States' sway over the Philippines. According to the encyclopedia, the agreement was kept secret until 1924.

The cost makes the encyclopedia prohibitive for ordinary readers, even if they dismantle their beds in favor of the future to find room for the weighty set of books. Its usefulness as a reference in libraries, however, is enhanced by the editors' avowed aim of furnishing information in understandable and accessible form both to the neophyte and the expert. This has been accomplished to a surprising degree through clear writing and very extensive cross referencing and indexing, including a detailed index volume.

The chairman of the encyclopedia's American advisory committee, former U.S. ambassador and Harvard professor Edwin O. Reischauer, the dean of American Japanologists, described the work as "unique in being the first comprehensive encyclopedia seeking to present the totality of a major world culture in a foreign language." Such a project was a monumental undertaking, and another evidence of Japan's importance to the English-speaking world.

Don Oberdorfer, former Tokyo correspondent for The Washington Post, now covers the State Department.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW SAYS INFLATION IS WHEN A GOTTA PUT TOMATOES ON A SIX-DOLLAR STEAK."

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
City	High	Low	Cloud	City	High	Low	Cloud
Amsterdam	10	7	bc	Bangkok	31	26	bc
Berlin	10	7	bc	Beijing	10	1	bc
Bombay	28	24	bc	Buenos Aires	20	16	bc
Buenos Aires	20	16	bc	Calcutta	28	24	bc
Calcutta	28	24	bc	Chennai	28	24	bc
Chennai	28	24	bc	Cebu	28	24	bc
Cebu	28	24	bc	Dacca	28	24	bc
Dacca	28	24	bc	Delhi	10	7	bc
Delhi	10	7	bc	Hankow	10	7	bc
Hankow	10	7	bc	Hong Kong	20	16	bc
Hong Kong	20	16	bc	Kobe	10	7	bc
Kobe	10	7	bc	London	10	7	bc
London	10	7	bc	Manila	28	24	bc
Manila	28	24	bc	Medan	28	24	bc
Medan	28	24	bc	Mumbai	28	24	bc
Mumbai	28	24	bc	Nagasaki	10	7	bc
Nagasaki	10	7	bc	Osaka	10	7	bc
Osaka	10	7	bc	Seoul	10	7	bc
Seoul	10	7	bc	Singapore	28	24	bc
Singapore	28	24	bc	Taipei	28	24	bc
Taipei	28	24	bc	Tokyo	10	7	bc
Tokyo	10	7	bc	Yokohama	10	7	bc
Yokohama	10	7	bc				

cl: cloudy; f: fog; h: hail; o: overcast; p: partly cloudy; r: rain; s: snow; sh: shower; st: storm.

Canadian Stock Markets Feb. 3

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto				Montreal			
Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Stock	Price	Change	Volume
1000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	3500 Bank	27.75	+0.25	100
12000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	4000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
14000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	5000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
16000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	6000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
18000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	7000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
20000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	8000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
22000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	9000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
24000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	10000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
26000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	11000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
28000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	12000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
30000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	13000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
32000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	14000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
34000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	15000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
36000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	16000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
38000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	17000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
40000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	18000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
42000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	19000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
44000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	20000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
46000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	21000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
48000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	22000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
50000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	23000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
52000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	24000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
54000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	25000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
56000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	26000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
58000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	27000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
60000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	28000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
62000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	29000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
64000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	30000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
66000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	31000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
68000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	32000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
70000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	33000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
72000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	34000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
74000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	35000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
76000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	36000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
78000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	37000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
80000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	38000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
82000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	39000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
84000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	40000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
86000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	41000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
88000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	42000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
90000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	43000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
92000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	44000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
94000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	45000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
96000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	46000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
98000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	47000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100
100000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100	48000 Bell	27.75	+0.25	100

Amsterdam

Feb. 3

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12000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
14000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
16000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
18000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
20000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
22000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
24000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
26000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
28000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
30000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
32000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
34000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
36000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
38000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
40000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
42000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
44000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
46000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
48000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
50000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
52000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
54000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
56000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
58000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
60000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
62000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
64000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
66000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
68000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
70000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
72000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
74000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
76000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
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96000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
98000 Alcan	119.14	+0.14	100
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SPORTS

Friendships End for 80 Minutes

England, Scotland to Renew Rugby War for 100th Time

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — Scotland and England meet for the 100th time in international rugby Saturday. They meet in the manner of a crash.

"Love them dearly for 364 days of the year, but dislike them with the maximum of our being for 80 minutes."

That is Richard Greenwood, new coach of England, talking about Scots and forgetting that 1984 is a leap year. "They're a bony, flinty lot, that's all I can say — hard to beat."

Preparations for rugby internationals do tend to have an old-time religious-military sort of fervor. ("Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war...") Still, there's nothing quaint about broken noses or legs or necks, all of which misfortunes have afflicted members of the present English and Scottish squads.

Ordinary people, shot down on a particular street at dusk, might try to avoid the street thereafter, but the first thing your typical unpaid rugby player does after his shattered limb mends is return to what a Welshman has called "the fields of praise."

Why, Scottish flanker David Leslie was asked recently, does a serious family man who is past 30 and has a grisly history of painful injuries keep coming back for more? "The advance guard is in the firing line and you must expect to get shot," was his non-answer.

The classic rugby cartoon shows a middle-aged male with his arm in a sling and a patchwork of bandage around his bloodied face, explaining earnestly to the club bar, "I don't know about you but I play the game to keep fit."

The forecast is for gusty weather in Edinburgh, where both sides are expected to play conservative percentage rugby. Dusty Hare, who set an English record with his 20th appearance at fullback, can expect trouble from swirling wind. He has kicked 134 of England's total 221 points in the 1980s so far.

In Dublin, the other match on this second of the five Five Nations Saturdays opposes the first Saturday's losers, Ireland and Wales. Australian referee Dick Byres should have at least as much trouble keeping order there as Ireland's David Burnett will be having here.

Nobody is making very confident predictions. Both matches should be close.

In theory the Dublin match will mainly affect the bottom of the Five Nations standings and the Edinburgh result affects the middle. But that supposes, firstly, that France will logically finish on top, as if logic had much to do with the matter.

Scotland drew with New Zealand.

Laporte Sets Title Defense

The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Juan Laporte of New York will defend his World Boxing Council featherweight title against Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico on March 11 in San Juan, the fight's promoter, Murad Muhammad, has announced.



Peter Wheeler
... a positive start to reign.

land here in November, England, under new captain Peter Wheeler, beat New Zealand at Twickenham a week later. Arriving in Europe last week for a short tour with the Auckland provincial squad, veteran All Black Andy Haden nevertheless predicted that Jim Aitken's Scots would beat Wheeler's Englishmen.

Home advantage is indubitable but erratic. Two out of three Five Nations matches are won by the home team — yet England has done better away (four victories, two draws, two losses) than at home (four victories, four losses) in the 1980s so far.

After beating the Irish in Paris two weeks ago, the French forecast an Irish victory over Wales. But young Welsh backs showed glimpses of real class against Scotland, and the Welsh front row has been strengthened with the return of props Ian Stephens and Ian Eidan.

The Welsh captaincy has been taken away from Eddie Butler — who must now feel he needs to play the game of his life to keep his No. 6 jersey — and given to a rookie, Mike Watkins. That unusual move is a slap in the face that can hardly help but rouse Wales against doubting Ireland.

All four of Saturday's captains are front-row forwards — prop Aitken of Scotland and hookers Watkins of Wales, Ciaran Fitzgerald of Ireland and Wheeler of England.

Ireland has dropped veterans Fergus Slattery ("I have no thoughts about retiring, only winning back my place") and Gerry McLoughlin. Among its other old-timers, Moss Keane and Willy Duggan finished on their knees in Paris and may not have recovered in time to go the distance against Wales.

Age and recovery pose questions that some elderly Scottish forwards will also be settling. But weather and injuries have dogged England's preparations, so that Wheeler's pack — which hasn't played together since November — comes on as an unknown quantity. November's headlines announcing a new era for English rugby now seem a long way off.

A new era would be in order, it seemed to have started when Roger Utley took over the captaincy in 1977 and Bill Beaumont, succeeding him, led England in 1980 to its first grand slam since 1957. But since 1980 it's been downhill; last year England failed to win a match and scored only one try.

Famous players who have left the scene in recent years make a reproachful list — David Duckham and Andy Ripley in 1976, Peter Dixon and Mike Burton in 1978, Peter Squires in 1979, Utley and Tony Neary and Nigel Horton in 1980, Fran Cotton and Mike Rafter in 1981, Beaumont and Phil Blakeaway in 1982. How many of Wheeler's present mates would rank in that company?

Coach Greenwood admits that England has been playing stolid, unimaginative rugby. He alludes to part of the trouble — notoriously stuffy relations between players and officials — when he says that creativity and confidence are tender plants that don't "take kindly to a lot of frost."

If the players had had their way, 35-year-old Wheeler would have been captain long ago. His delayed reign has begun with England's first defeat of New Zealand at Twickenham since 1936. The new era has now to unfold or fold.

Before England's first match against Scotland, an official argued that the number of players should be kept low, "as with greater numbers it is our opinion that the game becomes less scientific and more a trial of changing and brute force." More than a century later, Greenwood sees his problem as encouraging "decision-making" and discouraging stereotyped bludgeoning.

Another topical echo from that first match — played in 1871 at Raeburn Place, a 10 minutes' walk north of Princes Street — was sounded by the referee, a Scottish headmaster named Almond. Scotland won despite vehement English objections to key decisions. Said Almond: "When an umpire is in doubt, I think he is justified in deciding against the side which makes most noise. They are probably in the wrong."

According to Sandy Thorburn, the Scottish rugby historian, spectators paid their five pence to one J.H.A. Macdonald, "who sat behind a deal table with an earthenware bowl to hold the taking." The balance after expenses was "the large sum of £13."

Raeburn Place and then Inverleith were outgrown. In 1925 the Scottish Rugby Union moved to the former polo ground at Murrayfield, where a 1975 crowd exceeded 100,000. Today's rugby administrators deal in millions of pounds.

And Aitken is worried. His amateur words before the 100th match could have been spoken before the first one: "We must play to the peak of our ability. Nothing less will do."

Results From Jan. 21
France 25, Ireland 12 (Paris)
Scotland 15, Wales 9 (Cardiff)
Upcoming Games
Scotland vs. England (Edinburgh)
Ireland vs. Wales (Dublin)
Feb. 18
England vs. Ireland (Twickenham)
Wales vs. France (Cardiff)
March 3
France vs. England (Paris)
Ireland vs. Scotland (Dublin)
March 17
England vs. Wales (Twickenham)
Scotland vs. France (Edinburgh)

Ready and Waiting

A worker in a tractor smooths off the rough spots along the huge and bobsled course of the Sarajevo Winter Olympics. Preparations for the Games are almost complete, and practicing has started in some events. A ski jumper, left, shoots down the 70-meter jump to get the feel of the hill. Under the ramp, a security guard keeps watch for potential trouble. While Olympic banners of Vucko, the Games' mascot, are everywhere in Sarajevo, an elderly man, right, in the city's Turkish section relaxes amid the fanfare.



The Associated Press

The Associated Press

Olympic Hockey Dispute May Spread to 6 Nations

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — Finland, the United States and Canada were embroiled Friday in a dispute over Olympic hockey eligibility that may spread to three other countries taking part in the XIV Olympic Winter Games.

Until Thursday, the United States and Canada were the only countries at odds over player eligibility, with U.S. officials claiming four Canadian players are professionals and ineligible to play under Olympic rules. They threatened to file a protest if the players are used.

On Thursday, Finland was brought into the dispute. Willi Daume, chairman of the International Olympic Committee's Eligibility Committee, said he would question at an IOC eligibility meeting the status of Hannu Kampure, first-string goalie for Finland. Kampure played in one game for the Edmonton Oilers of the old World Hockey Association in the 1978-1979 season.

"He did not follow the rules," Daume said. "He played in a professional league."

The Finns retaliated. They said they would question the eligibility of nine players from six countries. Three of the players are from Italy, two from Austria and one each from the United States, Canada, Sweden and West Germany.

Finland's list was believed to include goaltender Jim Corsi and forward Rich Bragano of Italy, both of whom have played extensively in the National Hockey League; Rich Cunningham of Austria, who played for the Toronto Toros of the WHA; and Udo Kießling of West Germany, who was with the NHL Minnesota North Stars for a short time in 1981-82.

The Finns also are likely to test the eligibility of any U.S. player whose representative has been in contact with the NHL concerning a contract. That could include such players as Pat LaFontaine and goaltender Bob Mason, who reportedly has reached an agreement to join the Washington Capitals after the Olympics.

The eligibility question is an explosive issue because the United States and Canada are scheduled to play each other next Tuesday, the day before the Games officially open.

A meeting has been scheduled for Monday between representatives of the United States Olympic Committee and Canadian Olympic officials. F. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, said Friday that "The meeting is on for Monday as far as I am concerned. We will not file any protest until after we've had that meeting."

But Mike Moran, a spokesman for the U.S. Olympic Committee, has said, "There is no talking. There's nothing to talk about."

Upon arrival here with his team

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Upon arrival here with his team

Friday afternoon, Canadian hockey coach Dave King said, "Realistically, maybe it would have been wiser to come here with 12 or 13 players under that rule. Then, let them throw the whole team out."

The IOC, ruling body of the Games, can declare any athlete ineligible if he or she does not conform to the rules in the Olympic Charter.

But Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, said Thursday that the organization "cannot take any action at the moment because we have not been officially told of any dispute. But I hope they reach an agreement."

Olympic eligibility has become complicated and the word "amateur" no longer appears in the Olympic Charter. The 26 international sports federations that govern individual sports are given latitude to decide their own eligibility rules.

The International Ice Hockey Federation told Canada it could use players who had signed pro contracts, provided they had not played more than 10 NHL games. "Those players are professionals," Moran said, adding that the United States would wait until Canada announced its 20-man roster for the Olympics Monday before filing a protest with the IOC.

Denmark's Olympic Committee had sent the required letter saying that the athletes it registered would not be competing. Apparently the letter was delayed, and the seven-member team had been expected here by the Olympic Organizing Committee.

Portugal withdrew earlier this week, but the 49 entries for Sarajevo are still a record for a Winter Olympics, 12 ahead of the previous record entry.

The Virgin Islands is one of seven countries competing in the Winter Games for the first time. The others are Costa Rica, Monaco, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Senegal and Taiwan.

They are being helped by a new grant from the IOC, which pays travel and accommodation expenses for two athletes and one official from every National Olympic Committee. The money comes from the soaring television revenue, one-third of which goes to the IOC for helping sport around the world. (Reuters, AP)

Games Gain Competitor But Lose Country

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — A day after Denmark announced that it would not be sending a team to the Winter Olympics, the International Olympic Committee on Friday ratified the admission of the British Virgin Islands to the Games.

The decision to allow speed skater Errol Fraser of the Virgin Islands to compete in the Games restored the record entry of 49 countries for the Games, which open officially on Wednesday.

Fraser, 33, will race in the 500 metres event, despite the fact that the application by the Virgin Islands National Olympic Committee was not received by the Games organizers until Thursday — four days after the official closing date for entries.

IOC Director Monique Berlioux said Friday that the IOC's executive board had upheld an eligibility commission ruling that Fraser, who lives and trains in West Germany, could compete here.

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For Nicklaus, the Enthusiasm Returns

By Shav Glick

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Jack Nicklaus turned 44 last week, but the thought of starting his first golf tournament of the year makes him feel "like a kid of 25."

Nicklaus, with former President Gerald Ford and Secret Service agents, took off Thursday in the first round of the 43rd Bing Crosby National Pro-Am at Cypress Point. It is Nicklaus' first tournament as an individual since last August, although he and Johnny Miller won a team event in December.

"I'm rarin' to go," said Nicklaus enthusiastically after a practice round Wednesday with Ford, Bob Hope and Jackie Nicklaus II, Jackie II, the oldest of Jack's four sons, is a junior at the University of North Carolina and is playing in his first Crosby.

"Looking forward to the first sole of my first tournament is as exciting as the first hole of a major tournament," Nicklaus said. "After ohmy [Miller] and I won the team

tournament, I took three weeks off from golf and went skiing. After a layoff like that, it made it easier to get my game in shape because I had that eager feeling. I feel as if I'm really telling you're out there. When you're not playing tournament golf you tend to lose your edge a little."

Nicklaus closed with a rush last year, finishing a stroke back of John Cook and Johnny Miller in the Canadian Open, a stroke back of Hal Sutton in the PGA and second to Nick Price in the World Series of Golf. Then he and Miller won the Chrysler team championship.

"With just a little bit of luck, I could have won all four tournaments. I was pleased with the way I played the final round in the three I lost."

Nicklaus' objectives are the same as they have been for years — to win another major or to win the 19 hole has already won.

"If I win a major, it will be a

good year. If I win two, it will be a great year.

"First, though, my objective here is to play on Sunday with Mr. Ford. We played once on Sunday, but that was because one of the rounds was rained out. We want to play together on Sunday when it counts."

Three Share Lead

While most of the gallery congregated with the big-name players and celebrity amateurs at Cypress Point, Bob Murphy took advantage of the relative peace and quiet for a 67 and a share of the first-round lead Thursday. The Associated Press reported.

Murphy was tied with Jim Nefford and Thomas Gray, who missed the cut in his last three starts.

Andy Bean shot a 78, David Graham took a 77 and defending title-holder Tom Kite had a 73.

Nicklaus scored an eagle-3 and a pair of birdies, offset them with a double bogey and two bogys and had to settle for a par 72.

China Will Meet South Korea in Davis Cup Match

Reuters

LONDON — South Korea's tennis players will become their country's first sportsmen to visit China when the two countries meet in a Davis Cup match next month.

The International Tennis Federation announced Thursday that the match, an eastern zone second round tie, will be held from March 2 to 4 in Kunming city, Yunnan province.

The federation's president, Philippe Chatrier, described the encounter as a "milestone in the history of sport in Asia and throughout the world."

South Korea had a Davis Cup first round bye, while China defeated Sri Lanka to reach the second round.

China, a close ally of North Korea, has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

NHL Standings

WHL CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Edmonton	38	9	51
W	10	5	25	214	207	Calgary	20	19	11
W	10	5	25	214	207	Winnipeg	19	24	4
W	10	5	25	214	207	Vancouver	19	24	4
W	10	5	25	214	207	Los Angeles	16	27	10
W	10	5	25	214	207	San Jose	16	27	10
W	10	5	25	214	207	San Jose	16	27	10
W	10	5	25	214	207	San Jose	16	27	10
W	10	5	25	214	207	San Jose	16	27	10
W	10	5	25	214	207	San Jose	16	27	10

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
	W	L	Pct.	GB	San Antonio	20	26	.435	79
					Denver	19	26	.422	10
					Kansas City	17	27	.386	11 1/2
Pacific Division									
					Los Angeles	26	16	.619	1
					Portland	27	20	.574	2 1/2
					Seattle	28	20	.582	4
					Golden State	28	24	.541	7 1/2
					Phoenix	20	25	.444	19
					San Diego	15	33	.303	29 1/2
Thunder's Basists									
					Detroit 137, Washington 171 (Luttreb, 29, Thomas 9-18 2-5; Ruland 25, Malone 173, Houston 125, Cline 100, Harrison 24, Lloyd 19; Blackman 25, Vincent 20.)				
					Utah 116, Phoenix 95 (Cantley 38, Griffin 27, Smith 26, Davis 17.)				
					Golden State 117, San Antonio 107 (Short 34, Floyd 20; Gervais 40, Mitchell 19.)				

College Basketball Scores

College Basketball Scores

Thursday's Results									
George Washington 72, Rhode Island 64	Ohio St. 66, Wisconsin 74	Houston 87, Texas A&M 65	Air Force 55, San Diego St. 43	Arizona St. 66, California 51	Brigham Young 56, New Mexico 73	Nebraska 77, Kansas 61	Stanford 64, Arizona St. 58	UCLA 74, Washington St. 49	Washington 79, San California 47
Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44	Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44

Transition									
DETROIT — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	JACKSONVILLE — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.	NEW YORK — St. Louis Cardinals, first base, to be a one-year contract.

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